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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Sterling Crisis

THE BRITISH trade crisis has forced the British to ban imports, except those under contract, from the United States and Canada. The payments problem which, it was hoped, would be at worst deferred till 1952 by Marshall Aid, has to be solved immediately. The countries of the sterling area—those nations that hold their reserves of gold and dollars in London—must now learn to live within their dollar income. The flow of dollars and gold from the central reserves, now below the danger level, must be stopped.

Nothing could be more certain than that fiddling with currency values is not the solution. Sir Stafford Cripps is to be admired for the courage with which he has pinned his political future to his pledge not to devalue sterling. Devaluation now, through giving a temporary fillip to sales of sterling goods in Canada and the United States, might have the same effect as the American loan and Marshall Aid — that is, delaying the belt tightening and the adjustment to markets that must be made, the trimming of Britain's buying to Britain's ability to sell. But it could only postpone the final hardship.

Import bans and bilateral deals are likely to be the new order, but it will be a major tragedy if the trading base of the Atlantic community is undermined. These very necessary temporary expedients must not make us lose sight of the long-run objectives of all such things as trans-Atlantic loans and aid: namely, the revival of multilateral trade with high levels of national real income and employment.

What are the alternatives facing Canada in this trade crisis? They are, to help, or not to help. We can allow our traditional markets to almost disappear, as well they might when present contracts run out; we can attempt to find new markets, directing our major selling effort at the United States. If we judge that the British cannot come back, that these markets are permanently gone, then we have little choice. But if we assume that the British can further raise the productivity of their industry, that they can make more goods for the Canadian market that Canadians will want to buy, at prices that Canadians can pay, then we must seriously consider if further aid to the British, and through them, to the rest of the sterling area, is not now desirable.

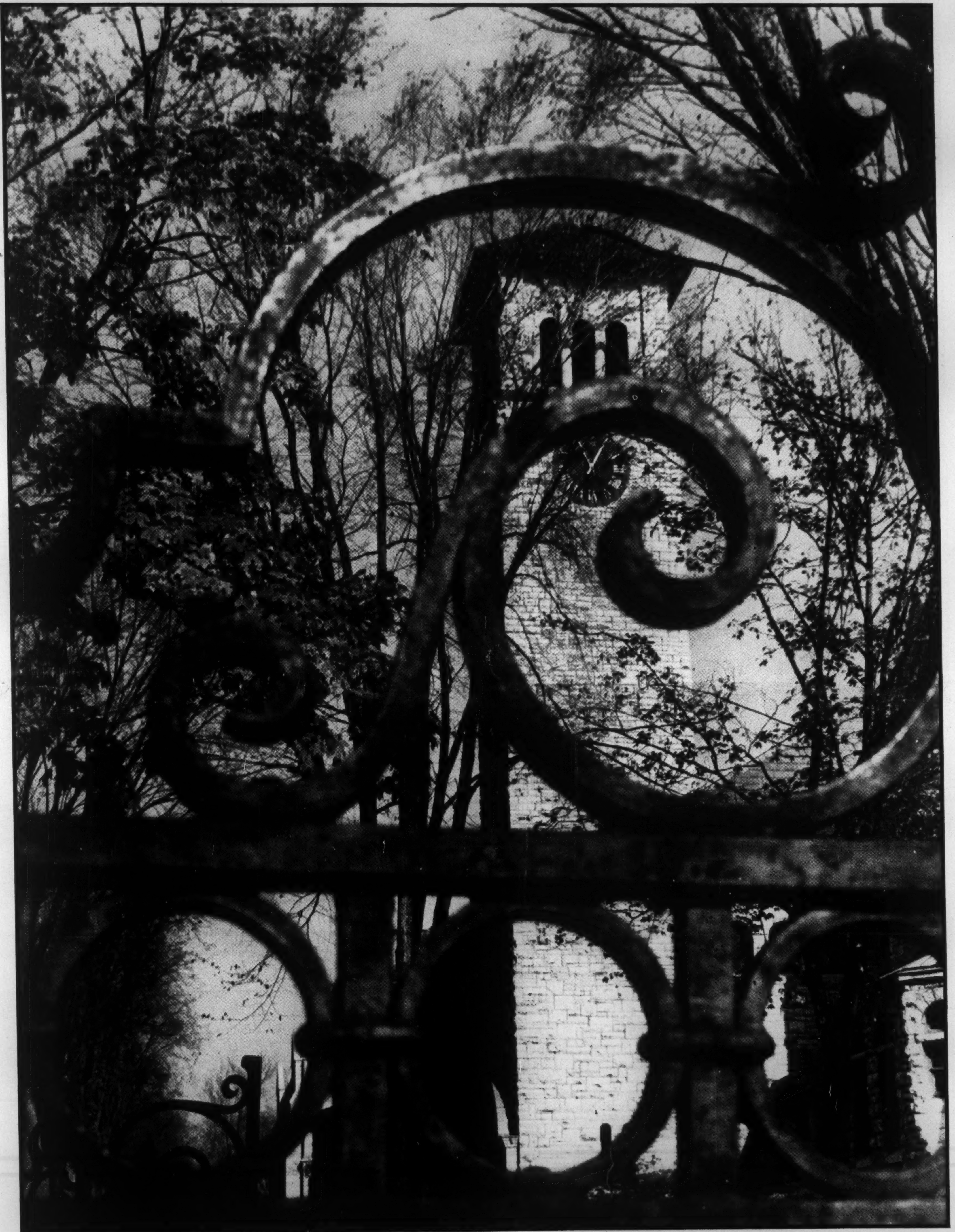
One thing is certain: more aid across the Atlantic will not be painless. Already our own reserves of American dollars are running down, and if we wish to aid Britain we must cut spending in the United States. Given Canadian buying habits, that points to more import controls.

What course Canada should follow, as far as economic forces determine it, must rest on a decision as to the recovery power of British industry and the working ability of British labor. That is a judgment, at this distance and at this time, that can not easily be made. If the government is convinced that the British are a good risk, now is the time to say so. But non-economic considerations may far outweigh all estimates of recovery ability. In endorsing the Atlantic Pact, we have, in a sense, committed ourselves to the support of the Atlantic nations. Is the United States to pull all the chestnuts out of the fire, or is there an Atlantic community behind the Atlantic Pact?

Academic Freedom Again

THE dismissal of Dr. George Hunter, M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.S.C., from the post of professor of biochemistry at the University of Alberta which he has occupied for precisely twenty years is not a matter to be treated lightly. The governors who voted his dismissal have not made public any grounds for their action, as we think they ought to have

(*Continued on Page Five*)



BY THE OLD ONTARIO STRAND. Clock tower of Grant Hall, Queen's University, seen through the iron gates. Camera study by Michael Roth, Kingston. See article on Queen's Summer School, pages 2, 3.

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One of the most popular courses at the Summer School of the Fine Arts is the Drama class. Here Queen's students paint flats for a forthcoming production.

QUEEN'S SUMMER SCHOOL

By D. B. Davidson

NOT so long ago, the now internationally known Summer School at Queen's University existed mainly to give school teachers, anxious to improve their qualifications, an opportunity to get credits in courses leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree during the summer holidays. Now, that is only one phase of the work. In keeping with the awakening interest of Canadians everywhere in Ballet, Drama, and other aspects of culture, a steadily increasing emphasis is being placed upon the Fine Arts. Starting in a small way some years ago, the enterprising summer session's School of Fine Arts has steadily expanded under the guidance of Dr. H. L. Tracy, Director of Summer School at Queen's, to include courses in Art, Ballet, Drama, Music, Public Speaking and Puppetry.

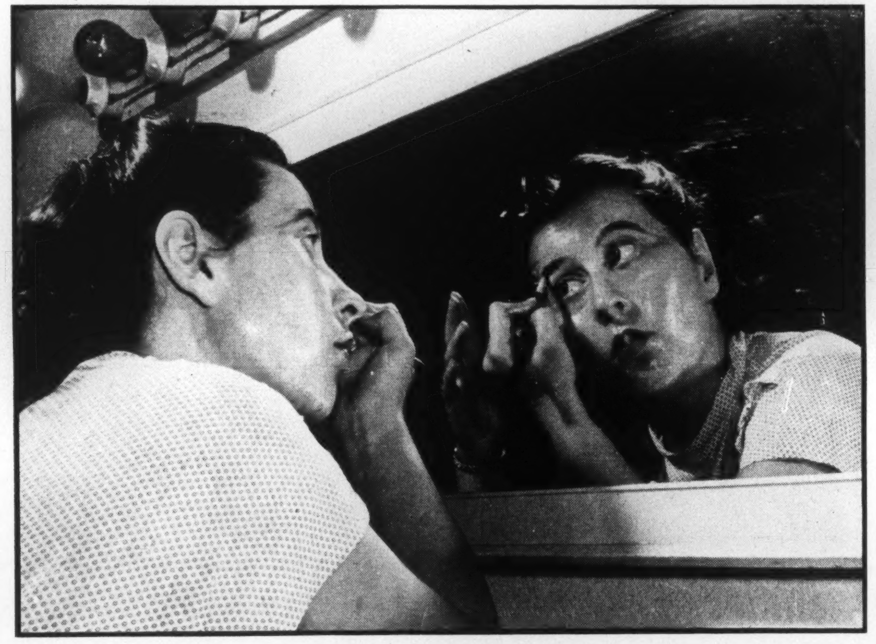
The varied program of this year's School includes thirty academic courses for those interested in working towards a degree, eight offerings in the School of Fine Arts, a School of English for French-speaking Canadians (or any others wishing to learn to speak idiomatic English) directed by Professor Henry Alexander of Queen's, and a Refresher Course in English Literature in charge of the Newfoundland-born poet, Dr. E. J. Pratt of Victoria College, Toronto.

Special features include a choral clinic designed to assist teachers of choral groups. It is conducted by Dr. Graham George, Professor of Music at Queen's, who composed the opera "Evangeline" and the ballet "Jabberwocky".

BALLET classes for beginners, advanced students, and children are given by Bettina Byers, Principal of the Academy of Ballet, Toronto, and Marjory Haskins, her assistant. Public speaking classes are conducted by Arnold Edinborough, M.C., M.A.

Drama again plays an important role in the summer session. The staff handling it includes: Dr. William Angus, Canadian Drama Award winner this year, and Director of Drama at Queen's, Georgina Von Tornow, New York State Teachers' College, Fredonia, N.Y., Margaret Angus, and Walter Avis. In addition to studying the development of theatrical art, and producing plays, the Drama section operates a Radio Workshop at station CFRC. C. Schaefer, painting instructor at the Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Henri Masson, instructor at the National Gallery, Ottawa, and Sydney Key, curator at the Art Gallery of Toronto make up the Art staff.

—Photos by National Film Board



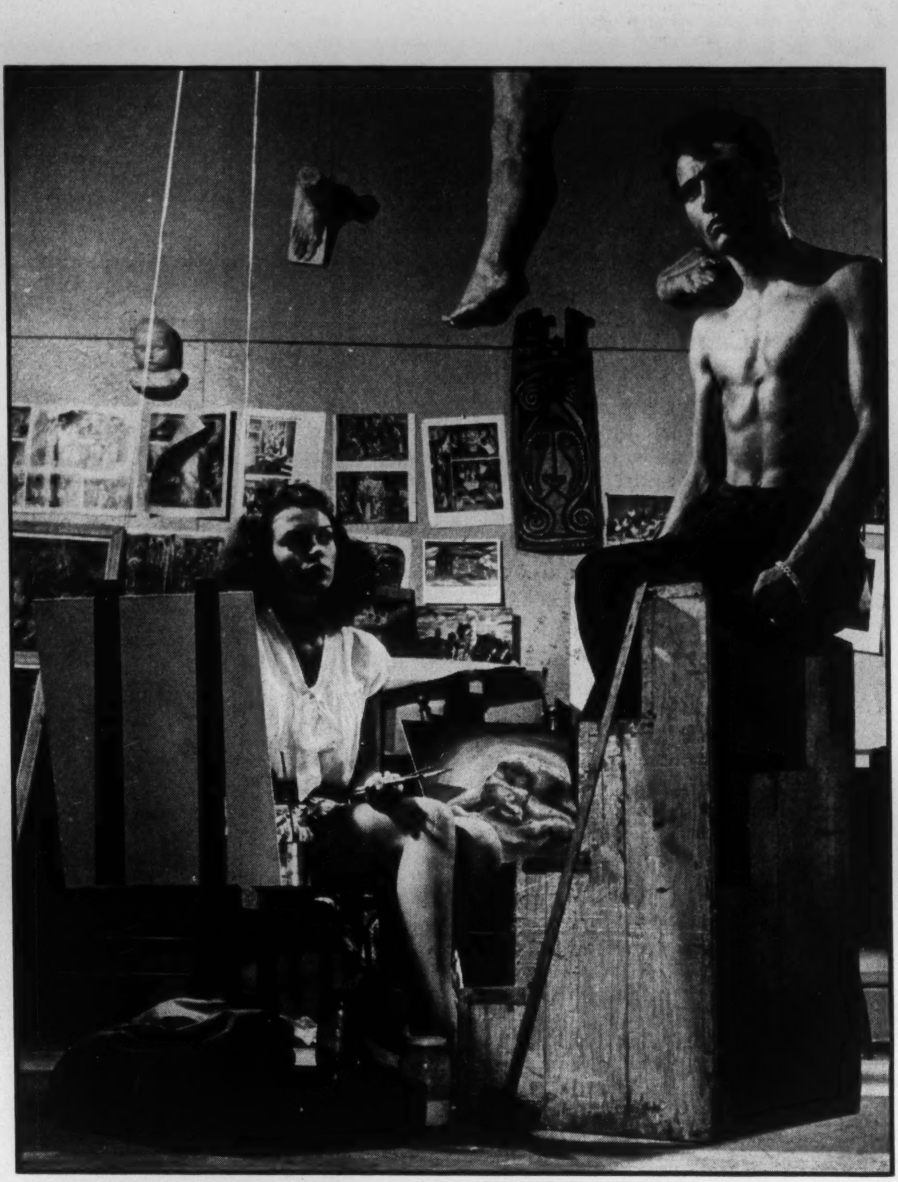
Basic training in all departments of the theatre is included in an extensive curriculum. Technique of makeup is studied.

Informality combined with picturesque surroundings gives a distinctive flavor to the School. Here a class on the lawn studies the proper method to employ in writing radio manuscripts.

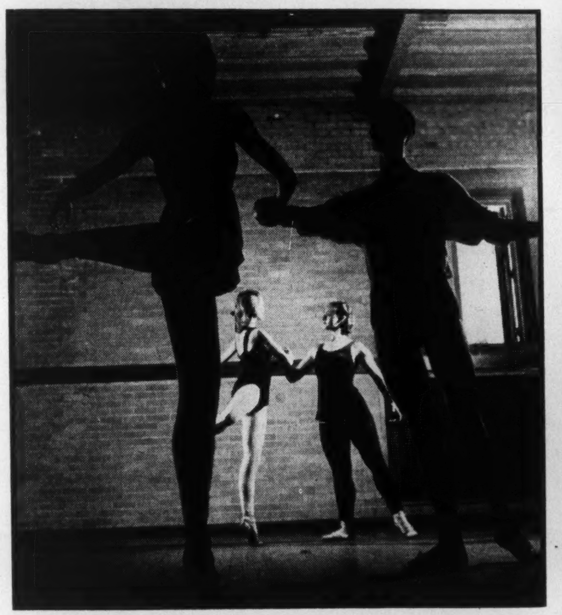
Practical experience is not neglected and ample opportunity for going "on the air" is provided by the University's station CFRC.

One of the most unusual and successful courses of the Summer School is that of the Institute for English studies conducted by Professor Alexander. Here French Canadians study diction.

Get the pronunciation just right. Many institutions in the Province of Quebec send students to the very popular English course. It is also open to English speakers who seek improvement.



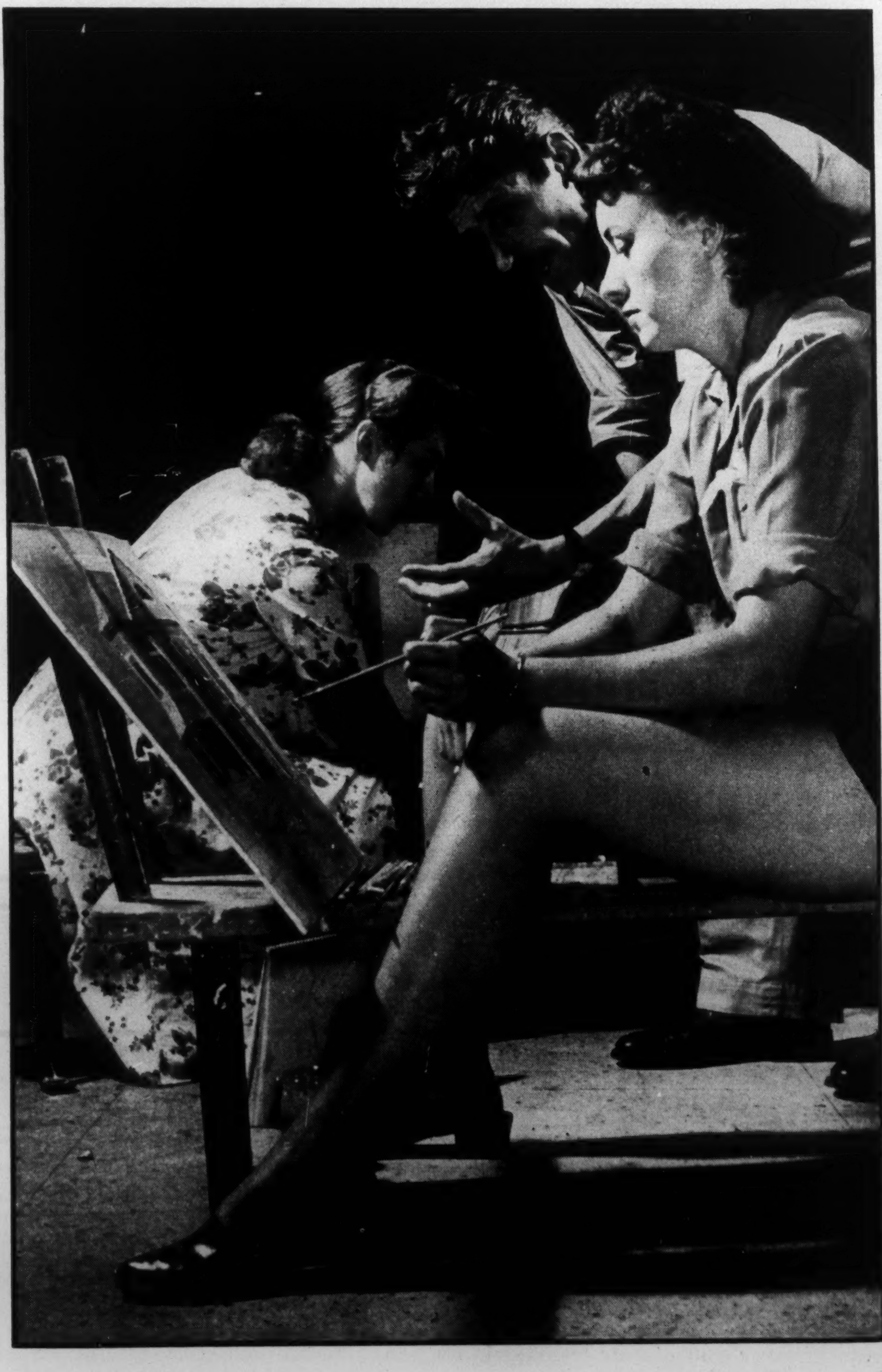
The Art department at Queen's is conscious of the changes taking place in painting techniques and is favorably known for new ideas.



Canada is becoming increasingly ballet-conscious and Queen's reflects this.

Plenty of hard work goes into the ballet course which leads up to public performance by students.

Queen's University attracted national attention this year through the enterprise of its music department under Professor Graham George. Here is rehearsal for a Glee Club performance.



Here is a study in concentration as Carl Schaefer, director of art, at the Summer School criticizes the work of some very keen students.

Ottawa View

By B. T. RICHARDSON

U.S. Money For Canada

American Capital Flows Where Data Exist As Well As Opportunities

WHILE the United States State Department is searching for suitable regions in the world in which American technical and financial assistance can be extended under President Truman's "Point Four" program, some of the biggest development projects of the century are taking shape in Canada without government assistance or direction either in Washington or Ottawa. Why is this? In the answer to this question lies a fact of immense significance to Canada.

On June 24, Mr. Truman sent a message to Congress asking approval for a $45,000,000 plan to put American "show how" to work in backward economic areas of the world, as a step to induce American private capital to undertake development projects in those areas. That a large export of capital from the United States would be extremely useful to the world at the present time goes without saying. The dollar shortage might become manageable if American capital started flowing on a large scale into other countries. That is one reason why Mr. Truman's Point Four proposal attracted so much attention last winter. But it is now realized that an outflow of billions of U.S. capital is not going to take up the slack left when Marshall Aid dollars stop.

The reason is that too little is known about the natural resources and the conditions to be overcome in backward regions. The geologists, engineers, surveyors, scientists have to be sent in first. That is why the Truman Point Four program is going to be comparatively modest. It is going to deal first with Middle East countries, where food production is less now than it was in Biblical times, to see whether grain and livestock output can be boosted.

It may direct technicians to India, Pakistan and Ceylon, countries that have funds for development but lack the "know how." It may make a start in Southeast Asia, where a boost in the rice crop would have political value in curbing Communism in Asia. It may step up American technical aid to Latin America, where new crops are possible and old ones can be multiplied. But nothing in all this compares, for the movement of capital required, to American investment that is under way in Alberta oil, to take one example.

Canada is a country that has a great deal of the preliminary, basic data for great development projects already on hand. Behind the Aluminum Company's five-year $500,000,000 project in British Columbia lies years of gathering of dull statistics about the flow of rivers, the rainfall and the country in general. This is one thing that makes it possible to risk a large amount of money, with an assurance that 1,500,000 horsepower of electrical energy can be developed where it is wanted. Parliament often grumbles about the cost of government departments that, among other things, steadily extend our knowledge of our country. Some of the expense is paying handsome dividends today as Canada moves into a new era of industrial development.

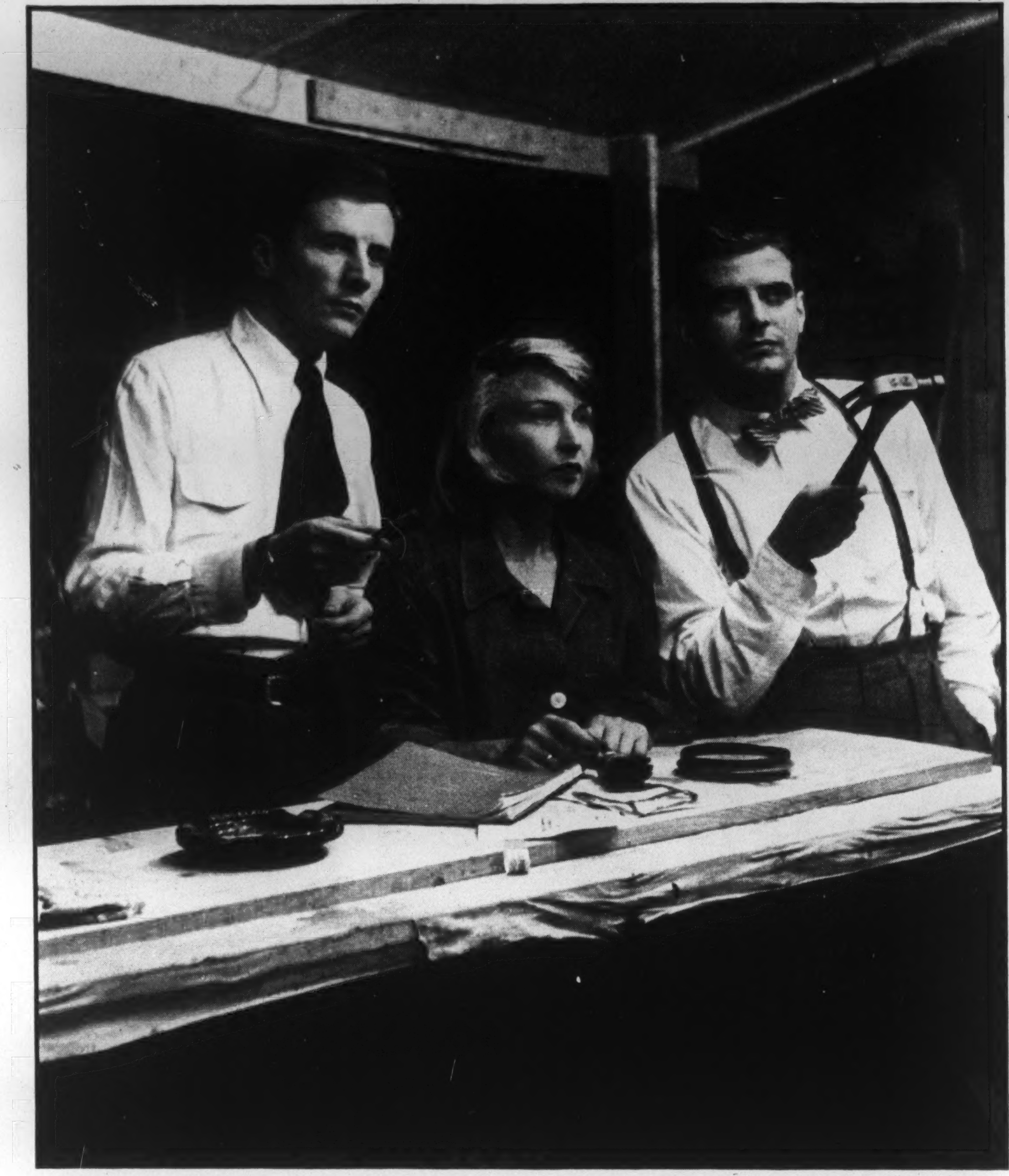
•

Our Aid To Britain

Canada Has Provided No Less Than $6,480,268,490 Since War Began

AID for Britain has a great deal of aid for Canada in it, in that this country has as big a stake as any in the revival and expansion of world trade and the maintenance of overseas markets. Yet most Canadians are probably unaware of the scale on which Canada has extended financial aid since the first years of the war down to the dollar crisis that prevails at present. The total is $6,480,268,490.

An accounting of this figure, obtained from government sources, shows that repatriation of securities that began in 1940 and that includes the sale of British-owned securities in Canada, amounted to $992,000,000. Then came the loan of $700,000,000 in 1942. It did not bear interest during the war. The Canadian government then purchased the British interest in war plants in Canada for $207,000,000. There was an outright gift of $1,000,000,000, and the mutual aid account with the United Kingdom amounted to $1,870,978,000. After the war, Canada made a loan in 1946 of $1,250,000,000 to Britain, not all of which has been drawn yet. A further amount of $425,000,000 represents Britain's share in air training in Canada that the Canadian government took over. Finally, the figure for voluntary contributions of cash and supplies from September 1939 to March 31, 1949, is $35,290,490.



—Photo by Greenhill

SUMMER THEATRE. Michael Sadlier (left) and Graham Ferguson (Montreal) (right), who are jointly managing the Peterborough Summer Theatre, discuss a production with their set designer Martha Jamieson (Kingston). Mr. Ferguson recently won the nation-wide playwrights' contest sponsored by the University of Texas. Mr. Sadlier is a young Canadian actor-producer who has taken part in London and Broadway productions; Miss Jamieson, who has studied in New York is a portrait painter as well as stage designer.

Canada's own dollar shortage brought an end to this policy, after the emergency arose in 1947 when Ottawa restricted imports from the U.S.A. There was continuity in the policy before that, however, though the objective changed. The aim of winning the war by helping the common cause, became an aim of winning the peace by aiding British recovery and sustaining Canada's traditional export trade with Britain.

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Coordination Needed

Top Bracket Civil Servants Unnecessarily Overworked

ATTENTION had been directed to the problem of overwork in the senior civil service in Ottawa, even before the election brought the spotlight upon it. One of the characteristics of modern Britain is the fatigue of senior civil servants on whom falls the burden not only of administration but also of advice in the making of executive decisions once government policy is defined. The case of the late James Forrestal, the former secretary of the navy in Washington, whose action in ending his life raised the question of excessive strain among senior government officials, was widely discussed in Ottawa.

The modern state overworks its civil service at the top level, despite the popular concept that a government job is an easy one, unpressed and free of care. Moreover, there seems to be no remedy for this evil, for what was once routine has become so complicated that it exacts a heavy toll of human energy.

The difficulty lies primarily in the fact that, with the added complexity of government policy, administrative action must be coordinated across an ever-widening field. It is a common experience of officials visiting Washington on government business to find that the fringes of the mission in hand must be tacked down in several departments before effective collaboration between Ottawa and Washington can be assured. The same is true in reverse. It is also true of the transaction of official business between Ottawa and London.

This explains how and why the role of the senior civil servant has expanded out of all recognition. It will undoubtedly go on expanding. The problem is one of coordination and its penalty is fatigue. The cabinet minister, whose responsibility follows a direct line to the elected representatives, must rely on his advisers to see that action in one department coincides with overall policy and does no violence to action in another department. This problem is most acute in London, but it is growing in Ottawa and it tends to impose its own limits on government policy. No one has yet found a remedy for it.

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World Surplus Of Wheat

Much Depends For Canada On How International Agreement Works

THE test case of Canadian prosperity is likely to be a surplus of wheat. It is also a test case in the United States. It is not because Canadian farmers are producing a big crop this year. At this stage it looks like just an average crop with the harvest something over 300,000,000 bushels. It is not because there is any large surplus of wheat in Canada today. Wheat is the commodity from which more Canadians make, or fail to make, money than any other commodity produced in this country. And the world shortage is over, with the prospect that export demand will slacken and surpluses will pile up. The news is now official, vouched for by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Bread rationing is virtually ended in Europe. The world price of wheat has gone down. It is almost ten years since Canadians had to worry about an over-supply of wheat, but the memory of long hours of hot debate in Parliament about the wheat industry is still fresh. Some of the figures now are beginning to remind people of similar figures in the 1930's. The world surplus of bread grains is 27,000,000 tons, or only 800,000 less than it was in 1930 when the depression started.

Whether this surplus becomes unmanageable and injures Canada will depend this time on how the international wheat agreement works out. Under it, Canada has in effect already sold enough to take care of most of any surplus that can accumulate in the next four years, and at a price fixed by the market between $1.80 and $1.50. The lower figure will drop 10 cents a year. The question that is going to be put to the test is whether the agreement will stand up in practice and, as well, whether the situation will develop where too much wheat at bargain prices accumulates in world markets to destroy the agreement.

Passing Show

The Politburo now says it is willing to cooperate with anybody. That means anybody who is willing to cooperate for the things that the Politburo wants to cooperate for.

•

We wonder that nobody has suggested that the British Royal Commission reported favorably on the British press because it was afraid of what the press would say if it didn't.

•

The place where the Vikings landed in England 1500 years ago is now a golf course and cannot be used for the celebration of the landing. If it had been a golf course in 449 the Vikings would never have dared to land.

•

Funny that when dockers stop docking everybody else gets docked.

•

Our newsboy says he is forming a union of his own, and when he gets it working he is going to deliver five newspapers a week and charge for six *every* week, not just now and then.

•

Rumors that Davidson Dunton, head of the C.B.C., is to be made ambassador to Holland are probably due to the fact that he is in Dutch with the C.A.B.

•

Golf Tragedy

My ball's in a bunker footprint,
And boy! how it makes me feel!
The footprint's as deep as the ocean,
And was made by the heel of a heel.

•

Few things are funnier than the editorials of June 25 read on June 28 or later.

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The people of Canada voted themselves a House of Commons consisting of 191 Liberals in 262. But they never voted themselves a Senate of 87 Liberals in 102.

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"Heavy rains" were responsible for the decline in the C.C.F. vote in Saskatchewan, according to Premier Douglas. Drouth did things in Ontario too.

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Lucy says she wonders whether Mr. Mackenzie King doesn't forget to put stamps on his letters now that he no longer has a frank.

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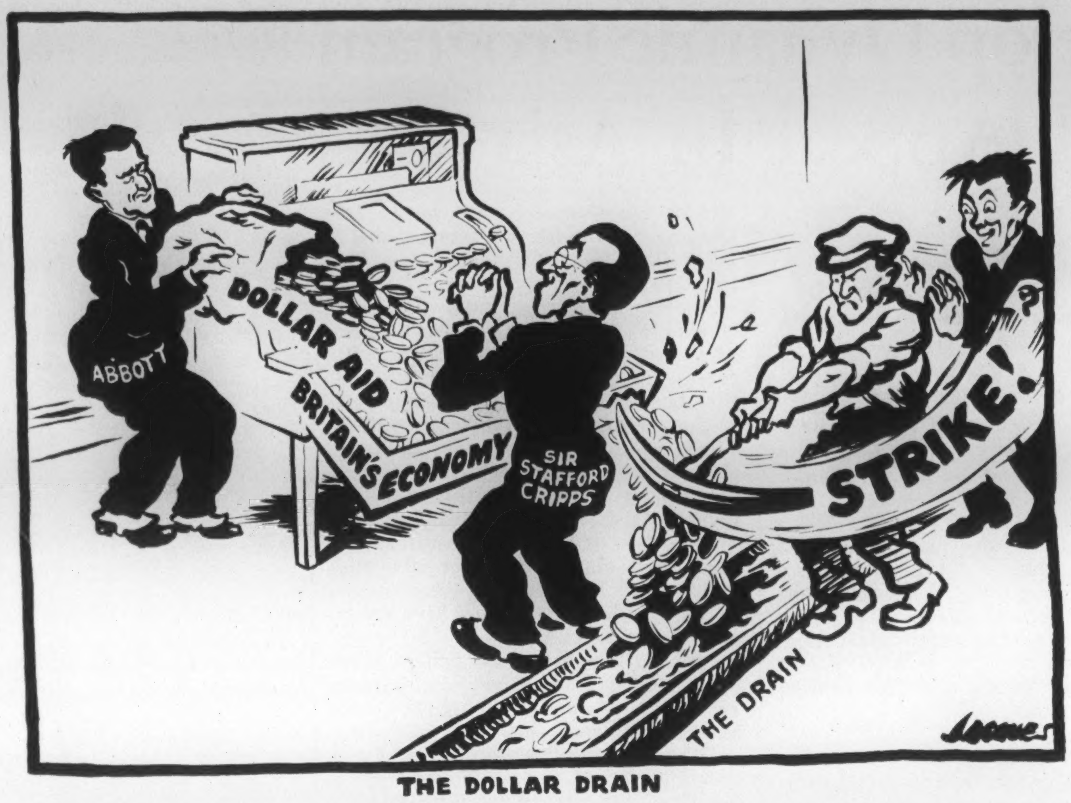

THE DOLLAR DRAIN

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

done; but they have allowed another of their employees, the president of the university, to make an announcement implying that the reason was Dr. Hunter's action in talking politics to his classes in a lecture period. If there is a university rule against this practice, and if it is generally observed, and if Dr. Hunter was found violating it and was warned not to continue to do so, and yet went on talking politics, there might be some ground for charging him with contumacy and resorting to this extreme method of discipline; but we can find no suggestion that such is the case. There is indeed nothing to show whether there was but a single offence, or seven offences, or seventy times seven. If there was a single offence, or even a few offences, the use of them to justify dismissal is simply silly.

When the governing body of a university commits the grave action of dismissing a university instructor of fifty-five years of age, with thirty years of distinguished service in his science, it owes it to him, to the public and to the principles of academic freedom to make the fullest and frankest statement of the grounds of its action. For that action needs the fullest and frankest defence. You cannot properly dismiss a professor because you do not like the color of his hair or of his politics. You cannot dismiss him because he is president of a peace society, as Dr. Hunter is reported to have been. You cannot even dismiss him for thinking, and for telling his students that he thinks, that the Russians ought to be given the secret of the atom bomb.

The next word in this matter is up to the governors. Like the board of directors of a business corporation, they have the *power* to dismiss anybody they employ; but unlike the board of directors of a corporation, they have a responsibility to the people of the province which maintains their university, and to the principles of academic freedom which should animate all universities everywhere, and they have not the *right* to dismiss professors without justifying their action in the light of these responsibilities. They should have justified it in the first place, instead of leaving all the onus of justification on the shoulders of the unfortunate President Robert Newton, whom they could dismiss just as readily as they have dismissed Dr. Hunter, and who we imagine has no more share in their action than the laboratory cat.

The Late P. D. Ross

TO FOUND one's own newspaper in the capital city of a great nation before one is thirty and to remain in control of that newspaper for nearly sixty years is obviously not an achievement within the reach of any ordinary journalist, and Philip Dansken Ross was not an ordinary journalist. He was such an extraordinary one that Hugh Graham made him managing editor of the Montreal *Star* when he was twenty-seven, and even that did not content him. He knew that he had the qualities which enable a man to succeed in his own enterprise on his own initiative; and in those days it did not require very much capital to start a journalistic enterprise.

P. D. Ross was a man of real and not unctuous rectitude of character, and he imparted that quality from the very first to the Ottawa *Journal*, the control of which he turned over to his staff colleagues only a few months ago. He could have been a much greater national figure than he was, but as an Ottawa newspaper man he considered that the Ottawa district should be the focus of his interest, and the recipient of most of his public services. Canada is fortunate that the journalism of its capital city should have been so profoundly influenced by this one man.

The Lovely Lobster

WE ARE shocked to find that patriotic New Brunswick newspaper, the Saint John *Telegraph-Journal*, describing that admirable New Brunswick product, the lobster, as "one of nature's less beautiful creatures", and as something which is "hard to glamourize". This in a province to whose annual production of marketable wealth the lobster contributed no less than $4,627,000 in a typical recent year.

With the lobster in the raw state as turned out by nature we are not well acquainted, and we shall make no attempt to defend it from the *Telegraph-Journal's* slurs. But even the diamond, we are credibly informed, is not particularly beautiful as it comes out of the diamond mine; it needs to be cut and polished before it becomes something to make a lovely woman lovelier. And if the lobster after treatment, the lobster duly boiled and cut in half and spread upon a plate with its claws properly cracked, is hard to glamourize, it is only because it is already glamour itself.

The lobster is alone among Canadian fishery products in this one respect, that it is by itself entirely qualified to be the chief element in the kind of meal that can properly be described as a banquet. The next most important fish in the economy of New Brunswick is the sardine, followed by the herring and the cod. Nobody, we suggest, would maintain that any of these admirable and useful fish could form the principal dish in a banquet. We should hesitate to confer that rank even upon the Winnipeg goldeye, highly as we esteemed it when it was still procurable in these eastern haunts.

But the lobster, yes. After a canapé of sardines or caviar, a fish course of cod, and a principal course of lobster, each of course accompanied by its appropriate wine, we are willing to move on to a light dessert, a coffee and a liqueur and to feel that we have participated in an event, and not merely in one of the three hundred and sixty-five daily dinners which we have to consume in a non-bissextile year. It hurts us to have the lobster spoken of thus harshly. And in Saint John, of all places, where the lobster comes fresh to the table from the ocean whence he was dragged—not, as in too much of interior Canada, from a cold storage in which his exquisite flesh has inevitably lost a little of its pristine delicacy. Oh, *Telegraph-Journal*, how could you?

(Since writing the above we have discovered why New Brunswick feels this way about the appearance of lobsters. The C.B.C. has been running a broadcast explaining why Nova Scotia is shaped like a lobster, so the whole thing is just a matter of inter-provincial jealousy. No Saint John paper could admire something shaped like Nova Scotia. We feel a lot better.)

Party Gains and Losses

ON THE basis of the incomplete figures as shown the day after the election, the total number of votes cast in Canada was 65,000 more than in 1945. The final totals when available will of course show a considerably larger increase than that, but they will not affect any conclusions which may be drawn from the distribution of the votes between the various parties in the two elections. The interesting thing is the changes that took place in this distribution.

Those changes are roughly as follows: The Liberals received 593,000 more votes than in 1945. The Conservatives received 173,000 more votes than in 1945. The C.C.F. received 106,000 fewer votes than in 1945. And the "other parties" received 596,000 fewer votes than in 1945.

This Conservative gain, though perfectly genuine, was entirely the result of the adoption of the Conservative label by a great number of candidates in French Quebec who this year ran as Conservatives but in 1945 presented themselves under one or another purely Quebec designation. Practically none of these constituencies had any candidate under Conservative colors in the earlier contest, and therefore none of their votes could be added to the national Conservative column. In the areas where there were Conservative candidates in 1945 the Conservative vote this year was reduced.

These changes total up to 766,000 more votes to the "old parties" and 702,000 fewer votes to the "other parties" and the C.C.F. together. It has been argued from this that the drift away from the old parties is coming to an end, and that the two-party system is being restored. This is a rather rash conclusion. The situation in the province of Quebec at the previous election was entirely special, one of the old parties being practically without any votes, which is not a condition that could at any time be regarded as normal. The situation of the C.C.F. in this election was entirely special; it lost votes owing to the attitude of some of its members in opposing the Atlantic Pact. Another, and equally temporary, factor which drew votes away from the smaller parties towards the Liberals was the view (strongly suggested by the advance opinion polls, and entirely justified by the event) that only that party had any chance of being able to form a government without resorting to very difficult and embarrassing coalitions. None of these factors indicate a durable trend away from third parties.

Regretted Departures

IN THE general decline in the Conservative membership of the House of Commons it was of course inevitable that a number of able and devoted members should lose their seats. The Conservative Ottawa *Journal* rightly expresses special regret over the disappearance of Mr. J. M. Macdonnell and Mr. John Hackett, two men who would have adorned a Conservative cabinet if their party had been permitted to form one, and who did yeoman service in opposition.

The *Journal* rather oddly makes no reference to Mr. Bracken, perhaps because he was once a Liberal and was responsible for the "Progressive" prefix in the party's present title; it is however by no means certain that that prefix and the tendencies which Mr. Bracken tried to impart to the party's policies were not the right thing in the circumstances, and during the next year or so the party will probably give very serious consideration to the idea of returning to them and perhaps accentuating them with a little more earnestness. Another member whom we are sorry to see depart is Mr. John MacNicol, who in the later years of his membership was perhaps too little of a party politician to suit some of his colleagues, and devoted time and energy to the great cause of large-scale irrigation in the prairies which he might have devoted to cultivating his own constituency in Toronto.

None of these men, we suspect, had much to say in the devising of the character of the campaign carried on by their leader and the more vociferous part of the Conservative press. With the exception of Mr. Macdonnell, who had special difficulties owing to the incorporation of his old constituency with its neighbor, they were defeated by narrow majorities and can reasonably ascribe their losses to the general effects of that campaign rather to any deficiencies on their own part.

We wish we could believe that there is any possibility of Mr. St. Laurent acting on the suggestion which has already been made to him in the public press, that he should appoint to the Senate several Conservatives of this calibre, and thus diminish the appalling preponderance of Liberals in that body. There has never been a time at which a prime minister could more easily inaugurate such a departure from precedent, for the shortage of defeated government candidates means that there is very little pressure on the available patronage. And we would not confine the list to Conservatives; at least one member of the C.C.F. should be included, and the consent of Mr. Drew or Mr. Coldwell as the case might be should be a prerequisite of the appointment.

Some Party Decisions

THE Conservative party has obviously reached a point in its history at which it cannot avoid taking some fundamental and far-reaching decisions. It cannot avoid making a decision in regard to its leadership; for the mere leaving of Mr. Drew in the leadership for lack of decisive energy enough to throw him out will not be sufficient. The party may well decide, and may well be right in deciding, to keep him in; but it must be a definite decision, reached after a full weighing of the alternatives, and it should not be reached until after Mr. Drew has had every opportunity to show how he can adapt himself to the new situation produced by June 27.

But also the party cannot avoid making a decision in regard to its relationship with Mr. C. George McCullagh, and that is a more important and a more immediate task. Indeed the line that Mr. Drew himself takes in regard to Mr. McCullagh may well be the chief thing by which his own usefulness in the leadership should be judged.

Mr. McCullagh is an energetic, persuasive and in many ways admirable young man, but he has for a long time been set upon exercising a determining influence upon the policies of this country from behind the desk of a newspaper publisher, and he is very unsubtle about the way in which he goes to work to do so. Now the Canadian public is at the present moment suspicious of all attempts to determine the policies of the country from behind the desk of any large business enterprise, and particularly from behind the desk of a newspaper publisher who has shown no special qualifications for determining them well. Mr. McCullagh, it must be remembered, did not build up his newspapers, as did Lord Atholstan, the Siftons, the Southams, the late P. D. Ross, Senator Buchanan and a dozen other great newspaper owners who have exercised some measure of political power. These men became the owners of great newspapers because they knew enough about public opinion to be able to make small newspapers great, and for that reason nobody resented their political influence. Mr. McCullagh bought his newspapers, with his own and other people's money, and there is a rather widespread feeling that their possession does not give him any more status as a statesman than would the possession of an equivalent amount of investment in anything else.

Any demonstration of an independent attitude towards Mr. McCullagh would therefore, it seems to us, be good tactics about now for reversing the impression given in the recent campaign that he was the big man of the party. We do not suggest that Mr. Drew should cut him dead in the lobby of the York Club, but there are other methods which are more polite and just as effectual. A government bill at Queen's Park to amend the Charitable Gifts Act of Ontario would be an excellent beginning.

RED RIBBIN'

"HONOR Tschaikowsky!" From the Moscow press
Came word about a contest open to all
Who dwelt in peace behind the iron wall
And knew not fear nor poverty's distress:
"Honor Tschaikowsky! Those who love to mess
About with paints, or carve things out of brick.
Do something on Tschaikowsky double-quick,
And send it to the following address!"
Entries poured in, of every shape and size:
Tschaikowsky youthful, old; inspired, crestfallen;
As peasant; as lover; in garb of Bolshevik;
But with one voice they granted the first prize
To a monumental bust of Joseph Stalin
Listening to Tschaikowsky's "Pathétique".

J. E. P.

West Must Develop Dynamic Program To Counter Red Appeal In Asia

By GLENN KEITH COWAN

A former Canadian naval officer who served in the Far East, and who has contributed several articles on India to SATURDAY NIGHT, Mr. Cowan here describes intensive Communist preparations as he saw them in Asia and warns that the Soviets will attempt to take over that whole great area as rapidly as seems safe to them.

If this should happen, he is convinced that it would end any hope of ultimate security for Canada and the West. To counter it he calls for a coordinated ideological, economic and military policy, to be developed by the Western nations in close cooperation with Asian democratic leaders such as Nehru.

"PEOPLE" is Russia's answer to the atom bomb and Western industrial might — millions of people gripped by the appealing ideas of Marx and Lenin, and many more millions gripped by the tight police and propaganda control of the central Communist parties. Nowhere is the Soviet purpose more clearly seen than in Asia.

Ultimate peace for Canada and the Western world is a lost cause if India, Burma, Malaya, Indonesia and the rest of the Far East follow China into the clutches of the Communists. These Eastern areas hold half the human race. Add to them Russia and Eastern Europe and you have a frightening power, a tremendous potential for organization by an unscrupulous master.

It is clear that the Communist parties will endeavor to take over control of the rest of the East as quickly as they dare. The Russians have supreme confidence in their ability to win the East and eventually the world by the force of their idea. The American, Borodin, who was sent to China by the Comintern in the early 1920's to organize a Communist party, was asked by an American newspaperman how he thought that an outside group like the Russians could hope to take over vast China. All other conquerors in history had been swallowed by her. He replied simply that they would do it with an idea and with native Chinese.

That same newspaperman was invited shortly afterwards to Russia. He was shown through Sun Yat Sen University where 300 young Chinese were undergoing intensive training. "What can you hope to expect from these few Chinese students?" the American asked. "In 25 years the men in these rooms will rule all China," replied the guide. His timing was prophetically exact. Today the Lenin University in Moscow trains 10,000 students a year in revolution, a high percentage of them coming from the Far East.

In 1945 I accompanied the expedition which took over Malaya from the Japs. I can cite the situation there as an example of how diligently the Communists used the war years to prepare for the opportunities which they foresaw would follow. The strength of their guerilla formations was an immediate surprise to us.

In one small town near the invasion point of Port Dixon, we arrived ahead of the army troops. The citizens were gravely apprehensive that the guerillas patrolling the streets in force would try to seize control. These guerillas were all Malayan Chinese and wore the Soviet star as a shoulder patch—exactly as Tito's guerillas did, on the other side of the world. Most of them were young men from the plantations, schools and towns who had fled to the jungles during the Jap occupation. Five years previously few of them had even thought of Communism. Today, they are selling their lives in jungle ambushes to bring Communism to Malaya. Why?

The explanation was provided by a Canadian naval officer picked up on our first day of arrival, Lt. Ian Alcock, R.C.N.V.R. of Victoria, B.C. He had gone ashore with two British naval companions from a submarine to reconnoitre the beaches. Through a bit of bad luck they missed their rendezvous with the sub and made for the jungle. After some harrowing adventures they were picked up by Communist guerillas and taken to a jungle hideout where they stayed until the invasion.

What He Saw in Malaya

Here they saw young Chinese and others being trained in guerilla warfare. But of greater interest was the amount of time given to Communist indoctrination. Classes in Marx, Lenin and the Soviet system went on day by day as almost the major part of their training. From such training schools all over Malaya and the East came groups of convinced people who were prepared to fight and die for Communism.

Throughout Asia today, the recruiting and training of Communists speeds ahead with increasing vigor. These recruits will form the leadership of convinced Communists. But equally, if not more dangerous are the thousands of others who nibble at the propaganda line set out by Communist spokesmen and do not see clearly what is happening until it is too late. Sadly enough many Westerners have been drawn by the same bait.

At the present time in Burma, Malaya, Indo China and Indonesia, the Communist line is proclaiming the gospel of nationalism. They have used this propaganda most insidiously and effectively in Burma. As a result the Karens, largely a Christian (Baptist) group, the best fighters and the most friendly to the British in the past, are probably the most deceived and disillusioned people in the East.

The strong Burma Communist Party was a major factor in enticing the Karens into revolt with promises of support. On the one hand they played the theme of nationalism, a theme very dear to the Karens who are seeking a separate state; and on the other hand, through the influence of their Moscow trained allies in the Burma Government itself, pushed the government into extreme Marxist measures which angered the Karens.

Reds Use "Nationalist" Bait

The game of fomenting strife has worked equally well in Malaya. There the population of 5,500,000 is made up almost equally of Malays and Chinese, many of the latter being recent immigrants from China. Bitter feelings have arisen because of the growing power of the Chinese, a situation which the Malays deeply resent. At every opportunity the Communists have added fuel to the fire of this racial hatred.

They follow the age-old device of divide-and-rule used by the Japs who set Malay against Chinese during the war. Here, too, as in other parts of Asia, they present themselves as the chief opponents of imperialism, as the only force capable of throwing off European rule. Many sincere nationalists have been won over by their story.

The Nationalist "line" of Asian Communism, especially in the remaining colonial areas, is being exploited purely and simply as a stepping stone to power. Before the Russians entered the last war, Indian Communists added their full cry to the Congress Party's "quit India" campaign against the British, posing as champions of Indian nationalism. As soon as Russia was attacked, however, they immediately dropped all talk of nationalism and fought the Congress Party when the latter tried to break British control in the face of the Japanese advance.

Fortunately, Communist tactics have backfired in several parts of Asia. According to the latest information available, the Communist terror in Malaya has convinced the majority of Malays and Chinese that it would be unwise to terminate British rule at the present time. Both groups are painfully aware of the tragedy of Burma and India, where independence came before a fundamental racial accord had been achieved.

Red terrorism in Burma has brought outside help to that troubled nation. An emergency committee formed by Britain, India, Pakistan and Ceylon is in constant touch with the Thakin Nu government, to assist

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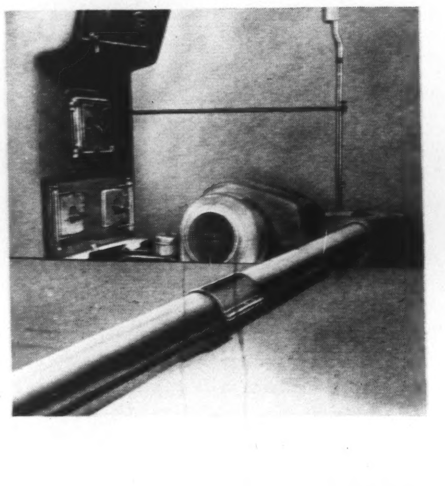

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it in bringing together the non-Communist factions and suppressing the Communist revolt.

The government of India has also enforced sharp measures against increasing Communist trouble-making; and the native Indonesian government, once duped into alliance with the Communists, had to quell a Communist coup in October 1947 and is now sworn to fight this menace. The French have embarked on a new policy to control the explosive Indo-China situation, where much of the northern part of the country is now in Communist (Viet Minh) hands. In an attempt to win back the true nationalists, who are now bewildered allies of the Reds, the French Government has made an agreement with Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam, to head a practically independent state of Viet-Nam.

Ideas and Atom Bombs

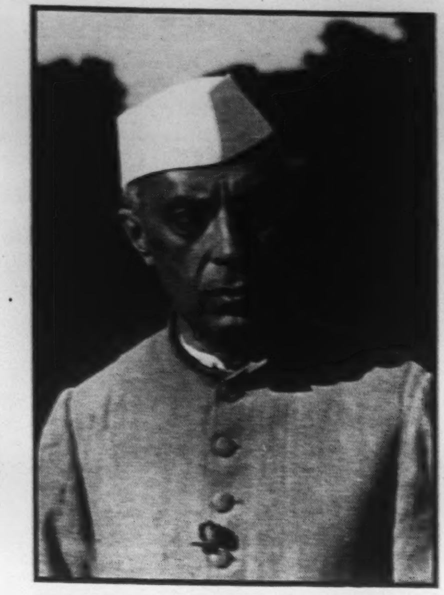
And in Japan, General MacArthur has threatened to outlaw the Japanese Communist Party for its subversive agitation. These are all important reactions, but by no means sufficient to stem the tide.

What will the next Communist moves be in Asia? The military struggle may taper off temporarily once China is overrun except in Indo-China, where the successful insurrection of Ho Chi-minh is certain to be supported by the Chinese Communists.

But another road is still wide open in the East, a road that has carried the Communists to victory in all their past advances—the path of ideological warfare. Mr. A. R. K. MacKenzie, a British delegate to the United Nations said two years ago that the Western world was as far behind the Russians in ideological warfare as the Russians were behind us in atomic development, and that in the long run the force of ideas might prove to be the more powerful of the two.

In this war of ideas, the recruiting and training of revolutionaries is most certainly the Communist number one priority in Asia. For example, when the Russians recently resumed the repatriation of Japanese prisoners-of-war, the first boat-load arrived home, singing the Communist "Internationale". Indoctrinated for four years in Russian camps, all had sworn to join the Communist Party in Japan.

Hand in hand with recruiting, the Communists are infiltrating trade unions, particularly in India and Japan, and all possible government and educational establishments.



PREMIER NEHRU of India, the strong man of non-Communist Asia. His visit to the U.S. and Canada in October will be an opportunity to plan closer cooperation with Asia.

The sweeping victories of the Chinese Communist armies will give all Asian Communists a new confidence; and the power of these armies will be used to intimidate the hesitant, even as the intimidating power of the Soviet army on the border proved the decisive factor in the Communists' seizure of Czechoslovakia. Asiatics will be encouraged to feel that Communism is the "wave of the future".

The China collapse has also put Japan in a precarious position, for she is dependent on Manchuria and China for markets and raw materials. The new rulers of China will exploit this situation to the utmost to dupe Japanese business men and strengthen the Japanese Communist movement.

On a broader scale, the growing Soviet control of Asiatic raw materials gives them a chance to cut off important supplies from Europe.

What can be done? Certainly something must be done. We cannot sit idly by and watch half the world succumb to Moscow control. Those who say that Asiatic Communism will collapse under the weight of Asia's grievous economic problems completely underestimate the power of the police state. We must expect, too, that the Russians will not tolerate an Asiatic Tito. They will watch their underground leadership closely for signs of sincere nationalism and other deviations that might cause a defection from Moscow control.

Three-Way Program

It is vitally important that we back up the non-Communist forces, including the remaining Nationalist sectors of China. But such a backing would need to be economic, military and ideological. Poverty and hopelessness are the fertilizers on which Communism grows. We in the West have a wealth of technical knowledge to assist the East in developing its immense resources. We also have the financial power to give an economic program traction. President Truman's program of economic and technical help for backward areas is a welcome step, and one which other nations, including Canada, should support.

Similarly we must be prepared to lend military supplies to armies like those of India which form an effective block to armed Communist power.

But we must also fight an ideological war, and it is on this sector, where the Communists are most active, that we are the least prepared. During the war a ranking Burmese nationalist leader made this statement, and he might have been speaking for the whole of the East: "We will give you in the West 20 years to show us that your ideals hold the answer for us in the East. If you don't deliver the goods in that time (he would give us much less time today) we shall turn to the philosophy of class warfare and racial conflict".

What is the "Big Idea" of the West? To many in the East it seems to be little more than economic exploitation. Have we thought through the simple clear things that make our Christian democracy vital and begun to live and fight for them with the passion of a Communist for his idea? No economic program alone is sufficient to win the war of ideas which will become more and more intense in the next phase of the cold war.

There is a common moral factor, at its root Christian, yet in concurrence with the best religious thinking of the East, which underlies the idea of effective and successful democracy. That is, man's responsibility for his brother. With it, democracy can operate. Without it, there is tyranny or chaos.

Canada and the other Western nations which wish to influence Asiatic development must decide, and quickly, to make this their guiding principle and emphasize it in all their dealings with the restless Asian peoples seeking a new way of life. Unless we do, we are in grave danger of losing the war of ideas . . . and the world with it.

The test of the West's ability to think and plan ideologically will come in China. A special representative of the Chinese Nationalist government has presented to President Truman a long range plan to regain China from the Communists. Will the West support this plan, taking a long view, or will it allow itself to be seduced by the possibility of immediate trade with Red China, and completely desert the Nationalists who stood for eight years against the Japs? The present Nationalist blockade of the China coast will probably force a decision on this question.

Our position is not hopeless in Asia. The granting of independence to India, Ceylon, Burma and the Philippines, and its promise in Malaya, Indonesia and Indo-China has won us many allies. The coming visit of our most important ally in the East, Pandit Nehru, symbolizes this. Canadians will find him, as I did, a gracious and wise statesman, the strong man of the non-Communist East. We need to build many similar bridges of friendship with the democratic leadership of Asia, in developing a joint program for economic, political and ideological action to give its teeming peoples a dynamic alternative to Communism.

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LIGHTER SIDE

Post-Mortem In The Nursing Home

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

FOR a week after election day it looked as though my friend Miss A. had disappeared in the general landslide. Then one morning she telephoned to say she had found it necessary to retire to a nursing home on June 28. She added that she was now feeling a little better and would be glad to receive visitors.

I found her sitting up in bed sipping a glass of buttermilk. "I brought you a clipping I thought might cheer you up," I said.

"I haven't got my reading glasses," Miss A. said gloomily. "I must have lost them in the taxicab." She twitched a kleenex from the box beside her and wearily patted her temples. "And there's the awful heat and the trouble with the Anti-Pigeon League, not to mention the Election."

"I wasn't going to mention the Election," I said.

She dropped the kleenex in the waste paper basket beside the bed. "It has to be faced," she said, and shook her head sadly. "I can't imagine what happened to the Progressive-Conservative Party."

The problem sank unanswered in the soundless heat. After a moment I roused myself. "Have you tried the Lost and Found column?" I asked.

Miss A. stared. "For the Progressive-Conservative Party?" she asked.

"Of course not," I said, "for the reading glasses."

She shook her head. "After this I'll never believe anything the papers say, even if they say they've found my glasses," she said.

"OH well, don't worry," I said encouragingly, "after all, you have it very comfortable here."

"It's dull," Miss A. said, "but it's fairly congenial. Everyone on the floor is a Progressive-Conservative."

"No Liberals in the nursing home, I suppose," I said.

"I believe there's an Independent Liberal on the next floor," Miss A. said, "recoverying from an impacted wisdom tooth." She reached for another kleenex. "I still can't understand how the Liberals did it," she said dolefully.

"Organization," I said, "political knowhow. The hand on the pulse of the electorate."

"All I hope is that the whole government comes down with impacted wisdom teeth before the term is over," Miss A. said bitterly.

I said it was too hot to talk politics and asked her about the trouble in the Anti-Pigeon League.

"Financial deficit," Miss A. said. "The conveners say its impossible to interest public sympathy."

"That's bad," I said.

Miss A. took a sip of her buttermilk and made a face. "Warm," she said.

"Have you thought of a tag-day?" I asked after a moment.

She came back to me with a vague twitch of impatience. "Tag-day? What for?"

"For the Anti-Pigeon League," I said.

"I thought you meant for the Progressive-Conservative Party," Miss A. said, and added irritably, "Why don't you say what you mean?"

I took the clipping from my handbag. "I'll read it to you," I said soothingly. "It may help to make you feel a little better."

"Though much is taken, much abides; and though
We are not now the strength which in old days
Moved Heaven and Earth, that which we are, we are,
One equal temper of heroic hearts—"

But Miss A. didn't look any more cheerful. "The trouble is that that which we are we weren't," she said, "or rather, that which we were we aren't any more."

I had to agree with her. "The trouble probably started when the Party changed its name," I said. "After all, you can't be Conservative with your right hand and Progressive with your left."

"Of course you can" Miss A said. "Look at the Anti-Pigeon League. With one hand we try to interest the public in progress and with the other we attempt to conserve the beauty and incorruptibility of public buildings and monuments."

"You ought to write that down," I said.

"I can remember it," Miss A. said and I was glad to see she was beginning to regain her old vigor and confidence. "The one thing we have to remember is that on every issue our Leader was absolutely right and the electorate absolutely wrong."

I SAT back, fanning myself with my handbag. "Funny thing," I said suddenly, "I can't seem to remember now what the issues actually were."

We stared at each other blankly, realizing that in the strange hot quiet that had followed the avalanche even the issues themselves had been silenced.

"The Electric Boat Company," Miss A. said after a moment of frowning concentration.

"That's right!" I said, "Mr. Howe tried to sell the ship of state to the Electric Boat Company and Mr. Drew caught him at it. Only how did Baron Zaharoff get into it?"

"That was one of the earlier issues," Miss A. said, "the issue that came later was the one about people calling Mr. George McCullagh names and embarrassing him with his young family.

"Only somehow it got crossed up with the issue of Mr. St. Laurent's attractive granddaughter eating an ice-cream cone," I said, "and then, of course, there was the final issue of Mayor Houde vs. King George VI."

BUT it was all too warm and exhausting. I got up in a moment and helped myself to one of Miss A.'s kleenexes. "Anyway it's all over and the only thing to worry about now is the future of Mr. Drew."

"I have complete confidence in the future of Mr. Drew," Miss A. said.

"I know," I said, "only I've been wondering, in the event of Mr. Drew finally deciding he'd rather be right than be premier—I mean to say what about Mr. McCullagh?"

Miss A. considered. "Well, what about him?" she asked.

"Put it this way," I said. "Mr. McCullagh was poor and now he's rich. He used to be a Liberal and now he's a Conservative. In other words, an all-round type. Now if it turned out that he used to be a Protestant and is now a Roman Catholic, that would square Quebec—"

But Miss A. had lost interest. "It's too hot for politics," she said fretfully.

"You're quite right," I said, and got up. "All you have to do now is just take care of yourself and not let things upset you."

"I'll try not," Miss A. said.

"Just try to remember," I said, "that no matter what happens pigeons go on forever, and so do Progressive-Conservatives."

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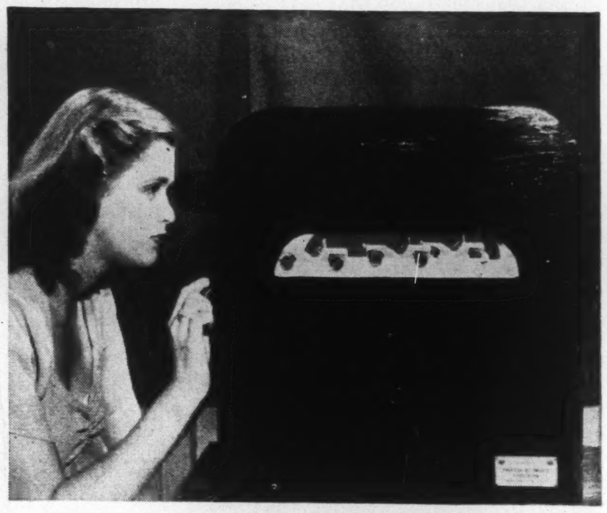

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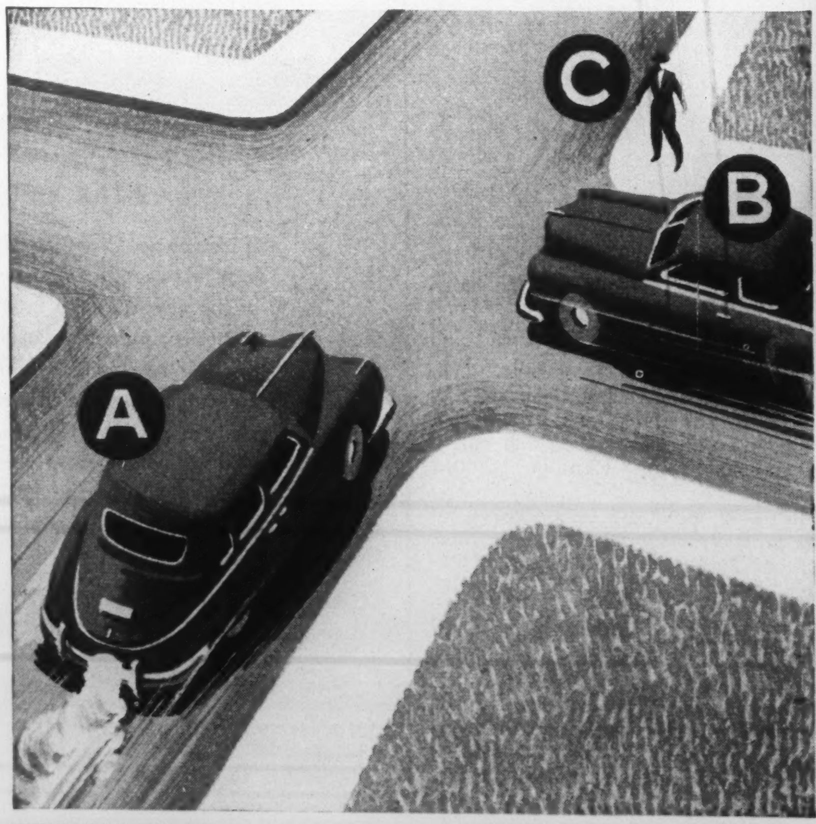

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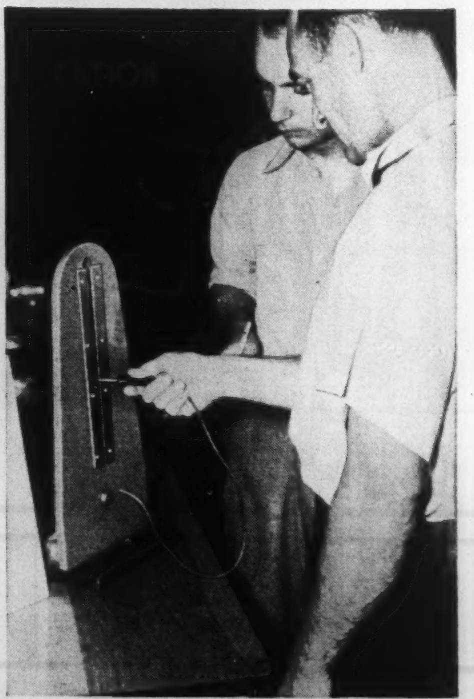
Answer (B)



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LONDON LETTER

Heat is Probably as Much to Blame For U.K. Strikes as Communists

By P. O'D.

MACAULAY wrote of Frederic the Great that because he had set out to "rob a neighbor whom he had promised to defend, black men fought on the coast of Coromandel, and red men scalped each other by the Great Lakes of North America." But Macaulay did not, of course, suggest that either the black men or the red men had come out "in sympathy." This sort of sympathy is an entirely modern development.

Not even Macaulay in the broadest sweep of his historic vision could have foreseen the time when a couple of Canadian seamen's unions could not start a feud with one another without closing the docks of Liverpool and Bristol and London—not all at once but one after the other. As fast as one strike is settled another breaks out somewhere else. Canadian seamen are becoming a sort of undulant fever in the economic life of the nation.

Sympathy is a lovely and admirable thing, and so is solidarity, of which we are also hearing a lot these days. But they can both be overdone. With amazing and not entirely commendable patience the Minister of Labor and the heads of the British trade union involved explain to the strikers that this struggle between the Canadian unions is a purely private fight, and that it has nothing whatever to do with the dockers of this country, who are merely making fools of themselves or being made fools of. But the dockers think they know better, and so the strikes continue to break out wherever Canadian ships turn up for unloading.

It may be that Communist agitation has a good deal to do with it. So also has the weather, no doubt. With the sun blazing down day after day and the temperatures soaring into the upper 80's—pretty hot in this damp climate—there is something very appealing about the idea of downing tools or bales or packing-cases. The excuse may not be a very good one, but almost any excuse must seem better than none at all. Too bad it has to be Canadian, but probably only Canadians are uncomfortably conscious of that.

The Average Briton

IT MAY be quite true that there is no such thing as an average man, except as a sort of scientific abstraction. To say that the average Briton is 5 ft. 7½ in. tall, as a recent survey does, is not much of a guide to the height of any particular Briton or group of Britons. A good many more people are above or below this mark than are actually on it. And yet such figures are not without interest and significance, the most interesting thing about the present one being that the Briton of today is, on average, exactly the same height as his grandfather. An anthropometric survey conducted by the British Association in 1883 gives exactly the same result.

The figures of the recent survey, based on the physical examination of young men called up to the militia in 1939, establish some very interesting facts, though it cannot be said that they are altogether surprising. One is that the general physique of countrymen is much better than that of town dwellers. They are taller, heavier, and have far better eyesight. This is especially notable in Lancashire, where the very marked differences cannot be attributed to racial characteristics, but must be due to occupation and environment.

On the whole, the shortest men in the country seem to be in the industrial North and in the uplands of Wales—in this last case probably a matter of race and heredity. But it doesn't do to assume that because a man is short he is less strong and enduring.

I remember hearing a man, who during the war had been an officer in a regiment largely composed of Durham miners, say that of all the tough and tireless men he had ever known in his life these little thickset men were the toughest and the most untiring. He would back them to out-march, out-dig, and out-fight almost any other lot in the army—but that of course may have been partly regimental pride. At the same time, it was a handsome tribute from a Southerner, for the officer himself came from Sussex, a county not notable for humility in such matters.

The Heathen at Home

HOSTILE critics of missionary activities have for many years expressed sardonic wonder that so much should be done to convert the official "heathen" in wild and foreign lands, and so little in the way of special efforts to convert the unofficial heathen here at home. Well, the Church of England, under the active and able direction of the Bishop of London, at last took up the challenge. For a fortnight hundreds of missionaries, lay and clerical, conducted classes and services in churches and halls and the open air, besides making house-to-house visits.

The missionaries ran little risk of being eaten, but considerable risk of being rebuffed and heckled. They persevered, however, with the greatest enthusiasm, and by all accounts the Mission to London, as it was called, was a great success.

In due course a detailed report is to be published. But unfortunately not even the most complete statistics will really tell us much. We shall have to wait and see how people behave—how much more frequently, for instance, they go to church. Conversion, if anything, is a long-term affair. First enthusiasm, alas, has a way of sputtering out like a candle in this wind-blown and naughty world.

Sussex Men "Won't Be Druv"

DOWN on Romney Marsh in Sussex farmers are going about just now with a satisfied grin on their faces—oh, well, part of the time anyway. And it isn't just because the crops are so promising and the lambs so numerous and healthy. All this helps, but the chief reason at the moment is the recent announcement that the government has given up its collectivization plans.

About a year ago a scheme was put forward to take over some 50,000 acres of the best land on the Marsh—really some of the best land in all England—and turn them into a national farm. Nationalization of the land has always been a favorite Socialist tenet, and this seemed a good time and place to try it out. Here, if anywhere, such a plan stood a good chance of success.

It was probably expected that the farmers of the Marsh would react furiously, as they did. But what the authorities possibly did not foresee was that the farmers of the whole country would regard this as the thin edge of an ever widening wedge, and would exert their whole influence to defeat it. The opposition was quiet, but well-organized and determined. It has now been successful. The plan has been officially given up—with a few conditions by way of saving face. Nobody minds these. The main thing is that the Marsh farmer is no longer threatened with the prospect of becoming a kind of rural official, but will go on farming his own land as he and his ancestors have done for centuries.

Treasury and Historic Homes

OWNERS of famous country houses who are thinking of throwing them open to the public, at so much a throw—two shillings is the usual fee for a visitor—may be induced to think again by the announcement that the Treasury is casting covetous eyes upon such earnings. Not that the sums involved can ever be large, except perhaps in a few special cases of particularly notable houses within easy reach from large cities. But the Treasury is rather like an elephant in that it can pick up pennies just as easily as it picks up bars of gold. And it doesn't like to miss anything, even though the return may seem hardly worth the trouble.

The business of taxing visitors' fees is a highly complicated one. All sorts of considerations enter into it. What is the normal use of the house? Does the family live there? Is the visiting to be regarded as a form of entertainment? In this last case of course the income would be subject to entertainment tax. There is also the further question of expenses, the wages of staff engaged in showing people around and seeing that they don't break pieces off the furniture or pinch things from the mantelpiece.

In a good many cases historic houses are shown to the public in aid of some charity or other, and there is no question of tax. But in a good many other cases the gate-money goes towards the payment of the taxes on the place, and so becomes income. There are even houses in which members of the family themselves show visitors about—which led the other day to a cruel cartoon in one of the papers, almost too cruel to be funny.

A rather shabby nobleman was shown at the door of his ancestral home, bowing out an obvious tradesman and his family, all looking very haughty and bored. "I hope you enjoyed your visit, sir", says the owner. And the tradesman languidly drops a coin in his outstretched hand.

STATELY HOME to cross the ocean. Goodrich Court, 117-year-old mansion, near Ross-on-Wye, Herefordshire, has been purchased by an American and will be dismantled for complete re-erection in the U.S.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Mr. Meighen Should Be Attacked Only For What He Really Said

IN YOUR leading editorial of June 7, you say: "Mr. Meighen, in the (Conservative) party's difficult days after the First World War, enunciated a policy of consulting the electors before placing Canada in a state of war."

Where and when did Mr. Meighen do this? I suppose you will refer me to the famous Hamilton speech. But I have the text of the Hamilton speech, and I can find no such policy in it. The propagandists of the Liberal party have been very assiduous and skilful in misrepresenting the Hamilton speech. But they are very careful never to quote it. I am afraid that you, like many others, have simply accepted the folk-lore of the Liberal party without ever looking up the speech itself to see what Mr. Meighen actually said. Here is the text:

"The decision of the Government, which, of course, would have to be given promptly, should be submitted to the judgment of the people at a general election before troops should leave our shores . . . The Government would have to decide and decide quickly what was best in the interest of Canada. The Government would have to act on its judgment, but before there was anything in the way of participation involving the despatch of troops the will of the people of Canada should first be obtained."

Mr. Meighen defended his Hamilton speech in a speech to the Winnipeg Convention of the Conservative party in 1927. To this hour, no one has ever even tried to answer. Instead, his enemies, on this as on other subjects, have pursued him with a meanness, vindictiveness and mendacity unparalleled in Canadian political history. I am sure that you would not wish to add to this, or to perpetuate this silly fable. So I hope you will print this letter from a political opponent of Mr. Meighen's who believes that he, like everyone else, should be attacked only for what he has really said, and not for what he is alleged to have said.

Ottawa, Ont. EUGENE FORSEY

Available To All

I NOTED the comment on D.V.A. medicine and hospitalization in "Costly State Medicine May Damage Best Medical System". As a recent patient in Deer Lodge I cannot see how anyone can substantiate the criticisms offered by Dr. Kenneth A. Baird.

The treatment and services rendered by all the D.V.A. staff, hospital and administrative seem to have one motive: the welfare of the patient must come first. I only wish such services as are available to veterans of the armed services could be made available to all Canadian citizens.

Balmoral, Man. C. S. WALLEY

Truth Channel

DURING AN ELECTION, and before and during a war, critical periods in the life of a nation, the truth stream dries up and all is fair so long as the objective is attained.

The United Nations has recognized this damage to world peace. A study of wars, once sanity is again restored, has shown that a true picture of the controversy was not presented to the people. A drafting sub-committee of 11 members has been appointed by the United Nations under the title: "Convention on International Transmission of News and Right of Correction" to deal with this. Is it not time for some thought to be given whereby the flow of propaganda during elections can be kept within the truth channel?

Vancouver WILLIAM MITCHELL

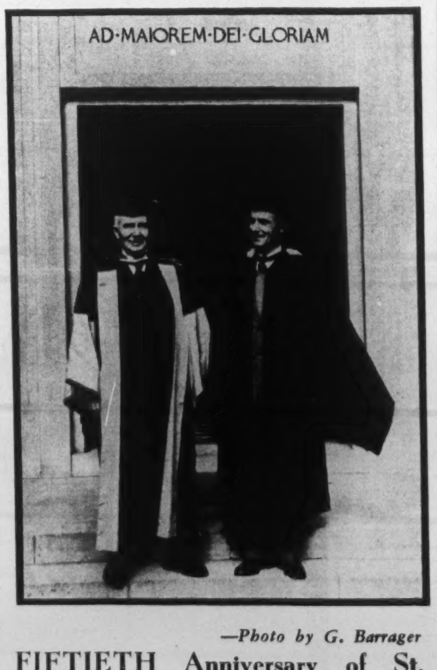
Behind The Times

THE TRAGIC and stupid mishandling that Ontario forests have received was well indicated in the article in S.N. May 24 by Garnett Williamson. However, it should be said that the provincial governments, and not those whom he calls "greedy exploiters", are the ones responsible for the mess that has been and is still being made of our forests. The government can control all cutting to the last detail if it chooses.

To announce as a recent achievement what is logical and elementary procedure, reveals the pitiful state of thinking and administration: I refer to Mr. Williamson's statement that "Zone committees, representing the Ontario's Department of Lands and Forests and the forest industries, are being formed to cover the whole northern area of the province . . . Agreement upon cooperative measures to prevent and to fight forest fires (was reached) . . . and the zone committees will work to promote co-operation in cutting operations, a step of great importance in forest conservation."

One may well ask, "Have they been working at cross purposes till now?" The forest industry is Ontario's most valuable industry, but extremely vulnerable to fire, insects, and disease. A vast amount has been destroyed, never to be replaced. And yet this kind of talk in 1949.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN C. W. IRWIN



—*Photo by G. Barrager*

FIFTIETH Anniversary of St. Andrew's College, Aurora was marked by special celebrations and the attendance of many old boys. Here are former Headmaster Dr. D. Bruce Macdonald with K. G. B. Ketchum, present Head, photographed outside the college chapel.

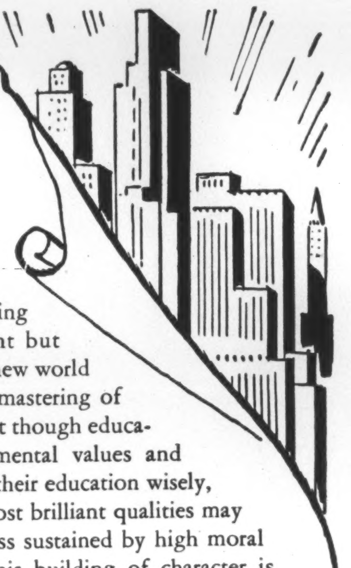
Same Effect

IN YOUR issue of June 14 Rodney Grey's article captioned "Canadians Need A Realistic Attitude Towards Export Trade Problems," calls attention to the fact that we are in for a rough time trying to find buyers for our traditional products and asks "What is the solution to the price problem?" referring especially to the British market.

On June 16 Agricultural Minister Gardiner in a campaign speech made at Biggar, Sask., as reported by Canadian Press said:—"The Liberal plans for marketing would close the grain exchange and take all speculation out of grain marketing."

Mr. Gardiner is pandering to the socialist prejudice fertilized by sheer ignorance of the functions of the exchanges. Closing the grain exchanges or any similar clearing houses for other commodities has precisely the same effect on prices as closing "Lloyds, London" would have on the insurance business.

Victoria, B.C. L. W. MAKOVSKI



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WASHINGTON LETTER

Truman's Faith In U.S. Economy May Halt Slump Speculation

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S reassuring observations about the economic health of the nation in his mid-year economic report may have some effect in halting speculation about the possibilities of a depression. Before issuing his report, Mr. Truman had told White House interviewers that he was actually "bullish" about the American economic situation. In the lexicon of Wall street, a "bull" expect the marker to go higher and is usually optimistic. A "bear" is on the pessimistic side.

The comment on the nation's economy is not untinged with politics. This ranges all the way from the statement of the Henry Wallace Progressive Party that "a full-blown depression is under way in the United States" to the economy clamors of the Republican-Dixiecrat bloc in Congress. Moscow, in its feverish hopes that the United States will collapse, periodically issues its own Kremlin-made statistics to support these wishes.

In reiterating his opinion that America is economically sound, Mr. Truman took the precaution to seek anti-depression measures, just as a safeguard against a low swing. Among these were Federal loans to industry for expansion, public works plans, supports for farm standards, and broader coverage and larger payments under social security and unemployment pay programs.

Coming on the heels of the fiscal year-end report that the country had almost two billion dollars of a deficit as of June 30, the President's economic report was eagerly awaited by citizens concerned with the economic outlook. Sentiment has swung far away from Mr. Truman's earlier proposal that four billion dollars in new taxes should be authorized. House Majority Leader McCormack admitted last week that he could not see "in all frankness a tax bill going through this year."

There is also considerable public opposition to deficit financing, which was easier during the New Deal era when the public debt was only 22½ billion dollars. Today it is 250 billion dollars. The Truman legislative program calls for vastly expanded social benefits all of which cost much money. The new housing program will be expensive, but it will be a tremendous boon to the building industry.

The Joint Committee for the Economic Report has called attention to some hopeful factors. This special Congressional committee to check the nation's business pulse points out that despite unemployment the number of people employed is actually "higher than in any previous year in history except 1948." The fact is that 1½ million more people are jobless now after allowing for seasonable unemployment than during the postwar low period. Although much of the downtrend is in the manufacturing field, employment is still higher in trade, construction and government.

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SUPER CHIEF OF STAFF

Herbert Hoover Opposing Gift Of Too Much Power

THE HOUSE Armed Services Committee has taken action to forestall any drastic changes by the White House in the National Military Establishment under powers granted Mr. Truman to reorganize executive departments of government. This was done through tentative approval of a proposed amendment to the Unification Act. It would prohibit creation of a "military dictatorship" through creation of a single chief of staff for Army, Navy and Air Forces.

The committee favors increasing powers for the civilian Secretary of Defence but it would prohibit him from effecting an outright merger of the three services. Ex-President Herbert Hoover, head of the commission which has recommended changes in government to make for greater efficiency, fears that the Senate-approved Tydings bill might go a long way toward creating a military dictatorship. The bill would establish a chairman of the Chiefs of Staff, who, although voteless, would have special rank above other officers. Defence Secretary Johnson agreed with Herbert Hoover, but he called for additional powers for himself. This prompted Representative Hebert of Louisiana to comment that "I am inclined to think the power you already have ought to be curbed."

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BARUCH VERSUS TRUMAN

Washington Is Wondering Which Man Is Right

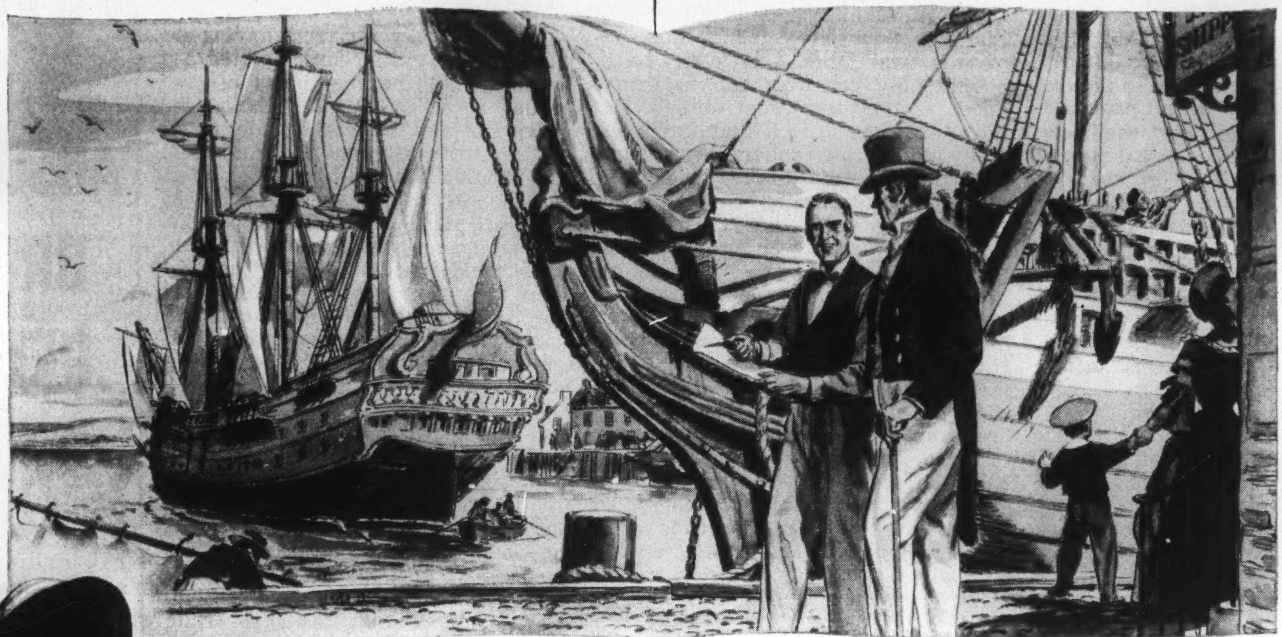
BERNARD M. BARUCH, now in England where he was greeted by Winston Churchill, has been feuding with President Truman for some time on various issues. This divergence between the elder statesman and the Chief Executive flared up recently with Mr. Baruch's charge that the President had failed to come up with an industrial war mobilization plan. He called this oversight a "needless invitation to disaster."

Mr. Baruch made his charge before the Industrial College of the Armed Forces at which General Eisenhower, now President of Columbia University, was prominently in attendance. This has prompted the question: Has the Eisenhower boom for 1952 started? Specifically, Mr. Baruch charged that Mr. Truman had rejected the full industrial mobilization plan recommended by the former chairman, Arthur M. Hill, before he resigned as head of the National Security Resources Board.

The White House contends that this was not a full mobilization plan and contends that it was not approved by the seven Cabinet members on the board. After Mr. Hill left, Mr. Truman assigned his assistant, John R. Steelman as acting chairman. Later he made his ill-fated attempt to have his friend Mon Wallgren named chairman. The post is still vacant.

Mr. Truman originally found the National Security Resources Board situated in the Pentagon Building. He transferred it to the White House to keep it under civilian control. It is true, however, that the Board still needs a chairman. Mr. Baruch has underscored this point, and probably for the public good. He had a big hand in helping to mobilize a laggard nation for two world wars, and he may be right in the need for immediate planning now.

CALVERT 1622 *Famous Families* POPE 1819



Joseph Pope left England for Charlottetown in 1819. He prospered as a merchant and ship-owner and was a prominent political figure for 23 years. His son William Henry became Provincial Secretary in 1863 and later a Judge.

His second son James Colledge, ship-builder and farmer became leader of a coalition government at Ottawa in 1870. James'son Percy William Thomas was a pioneer settler in Regina in 1882, founding a lumber business. He returned to Charlottetown in 1883 as Assistant Receiver General. Truly a distinguished Canadian family.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Bold Trade Solution Is Needed To Make Western Unity Real

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

NOTHING could better demonstrate how inseparable questions of politics and economics have become in the world today than the British dollar crisis. On questions of world political policy the United States and Britain have worked out a very wide agreement, which is even being extended to the Middle East. But they now find themselves sharply divided on trading doctrine, so sharply that if each stands rigidly on his ground the Western world, united politically in the Atlantic Pact, could be divided economically into two separate trading compartments.

Obviously that is intolerable — though no one in authority has yet said how it is to be averted. Meantime the argument rages, often beyond the layman's head. Whether devaluation of the pound would provide a solution I shall leave to the experts on front and financial pages. I am inclined to agree with the New York *Times*, which says that devaluation is not a magic solution, even in pushing British exports, but is essentially "a disguised subsidy which tends to impoverish the country which engages in it."

The main issues, I believe, are the old one, much discussed during the 'thirties, of how Britain can continue to pay her way in the world after the war-forced sale of much of her investment income abroad which used to balance her heavy import account; and the new one, the argument between competitive and government-controlled trading methods — which tends to become a debate between capitalism and socialism.

It so happens (though it may not be such a coincidence) that the people holding the major financial power in the world today are also the only people who are unanimously "capitalist;" at least, there is nary a Socialist in Congress. The basic American thesis, which few dispute, is that the best way to build up the general prosperity of the Western world, make democratic government more stable and defeat Communism by refuting its theory of a constantly deepening capitalist crisis, is to increase trade.

They have no doubt whatever that the best way to do this is through free competition. It may seem to some that, with their notorious tariff lobbies in Washington, and memories of their Hawley-Smoot tariff wall, they believe in this more for others than for themselves. Since the end of the war the Americans have bought only just over half as many goods as they have sent abroad. If they were not so rich that they can give billions of dollars to foreign countries instead of taking goods, and so nearly self-sufficient as not to need these badly, the British crisis in dollar exports would be an American import crisis, too.

The Hawley-Smoot policy lies far in the past now, however. During his thirteen years in office Cordell Hull turned American policy towards the progressive reduction of tariffs through his reciprocal trade treaty program. Though it happens that this program has lapsed since June 30, Congress not having gotten around yet to renewing it, there is little doubt that the Americans will continue trying to get tariffs down gradually all around.

—Capital Press

SPEAKS FOR CANADA, as third trading nation of the world: Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance joins Cripps of Great Britain and Snyder of U.S. in fateful London talks.

They are very far from having declared, or even contemplated, it would seem, the institution of free trade, such as Britain introduced when she was the world trade leader in the nineteenth century. And while this would be an ideal way of offering the rest of the world the opportunity to earn the dollars it lacks, there is no assurance that other countries could match it, since most of them are not at all confident that they could stand up to the competition of American mass production and modern machinery and techniques.

The Americans insist, however, that worse trade blocks than tariffs today are the government-imposed quota systems, and the bilateral treaties such as Britain has just negotiated with Argentina, and such as the Soviet countries employ between themselves and with the outside world—in short, the Schacht system.

They believe that bilateral trade means less trade, and that swapping certain quantities of goods in this way, without necessarily considering their world price, maintains this price at an artificially high level, protects inefficient industries and postpones adjustments which must eventually be made—unless a country is to adopt a completely controlled economy and only trade with other such states, notably the Soviet bloc.

Economy Too Rigid

Already, they point out, as does the influential British *Economist*, that British economy has become so rigid that a decline for only a few months in dollar exports to the United States has brought on a full-fledged financial crisis; while on the other hand it is extremely difficult to put through a cut in wages, food subsidies or social services, or a lengthening of the hours of work, which would reduce British export prices enough to make their goods competitive in the U.S. and Canadian markets again.

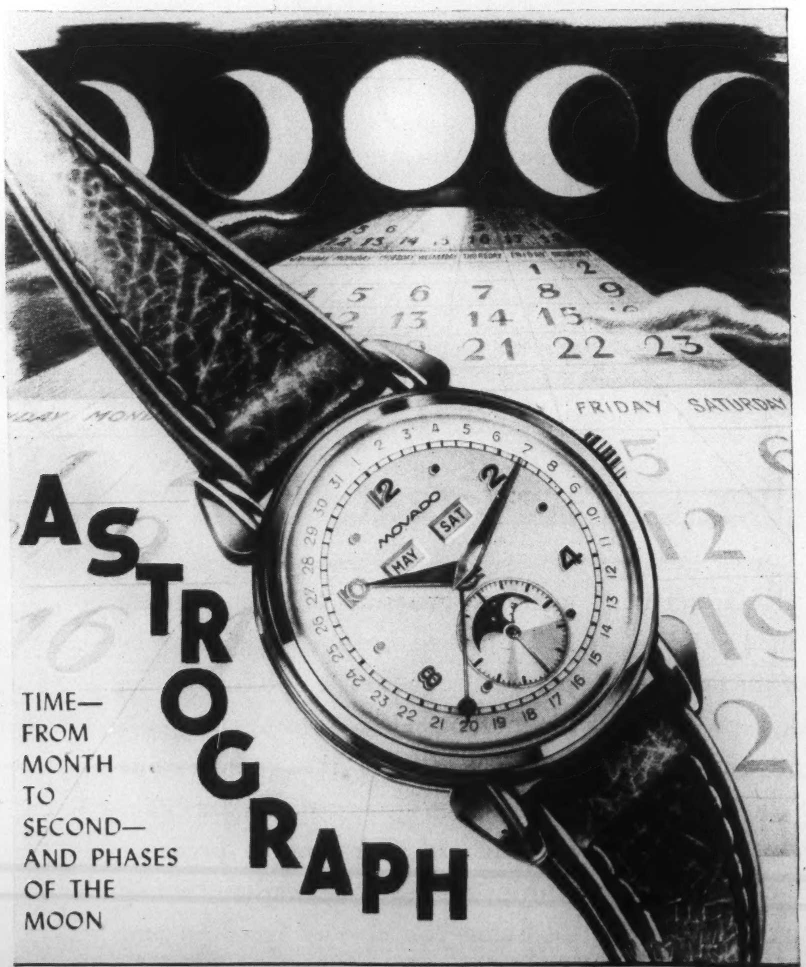
These cures may sound harsh. All that is really needed is greater productivity of labor in British industry, more coal, more textiles, more goods of every kind produced for a day's pay. Exhortation has not produced this result, for many reasons, among them the ingrained ca' canny doctrine of not working yourself out of a job, and the fact, which might seem contradictory, that with full employment no one fears being fired, even if the unions would permit it. This latter factor appears so important to the *Economist*, which is certainly not a hard-hearted paper, that it has said in something like desperation that there might be no real improvement in labor productivity until there were a million or more unemployed in Britain.

The alternative for Britain to lowering costs so that she can sell more in the dollar markets of the United States and Canada is to retreat into a more and more tightly walled-in high-cost sterling area, dealing on the side with the equally walled-in Soviet bloc. This is an alternative which few Britons would care to choose, even if they could be sure — which they cannot — that the rest of the sterling area would stay with them.

(The sterling area countries, which include all of the dominions except Canada, and the British colonies, as well as Burma, Iraq and Iceland, have a common exchange policy, in which Britain acts as the central banker. The $1,600,000,000 which has been so much in the news lately, being below the safe reserve of two billions, is the gold and dollar pool on which the whole sterling area draws for trade with the dollar area.)

For Canada, where one worker in three lives off export trade, and Britain is considered the assured customer for many of our basic products, this prospect is an alarming one and should be brought sharply home by a deal which the British have just made to buy Soviet wheat. What such a splitting into trading blocs would mean to the Marshall Plan, the stability of non-Communist Europe and the Atlantic Pact, one can only imagine.

Such prospects are bound to stimulate great efforts in London, Washington and Ottawa to avert them. But what measures should be, or will be taken? It is apparent that the British aren't simply going to yield to American pressure and devaluate the pound; nor is it sufficiently established that that would be a real solution. It is just as apparent that the



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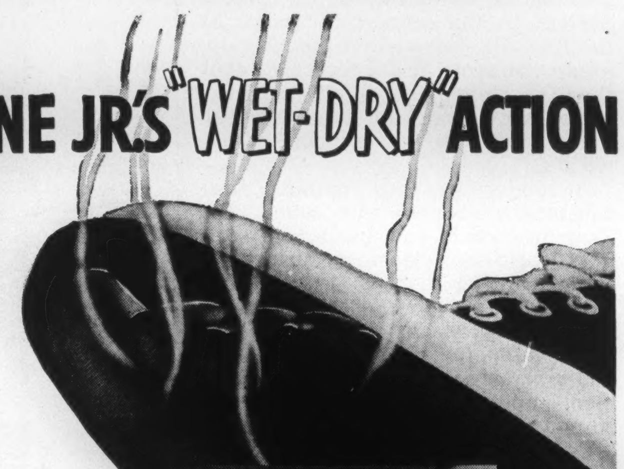
ATHLETE'S FOOT MISERY?



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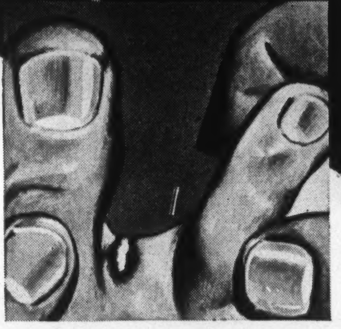
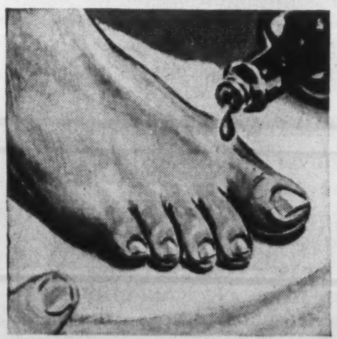


Examine the skin between your toes tonight. When cracks appear between your toes it means that Athlete's Foot micro-organisms can strike. It's time for Absorbine Jr.

Pass a swab of cotton soaked in Absorbine Jr. between the toes. Its "wetting" action removes the flaky dead skin and dissolves the stale perspiration products on which Athlete's Foot micro-organisms thrive.



"Rinse" between the toes with Absorbine Jr. full strength. Its rapidly evaporating ingredients dry the skin between the toes to inhibit growth of Athlete's Foot micro-organisms. Absorbine Jr.'s "Wet-Dry" action helps heal broken tissue, thus promoting a smooth unbroken skin barrier against reinfection.

Look for cracks between the toes tonight

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ABSORBINE JR.

Americans, who for months have been urging currency devaluation and stabilization on several European nations, are not at all ready to post billions of dollars of their Fort Knox gold with the International Monetary Fund to ensure real stability and convertibility of the main European currencies. The reaction to Bevin's suggestion last year along that line is still a vivid memory. "Give away our gold", indeed!

Yet whenever I think of this problem, I end up at Fort Knox. To ensure peace, we must strengthen and unite the democratic world. To maintain stable democracy, we must have a reasonable prosperity, through free-flowing trade. For free-flowing trade we must have convertible currencies; for that there must be gold backing; and the gold for the job is buried under Fort Knox.

"Subsidizing Socialism"

Surely the Americans, who have shown such an enlightened recognition of their new place in the world in instituting the Marshall Plan and striving for the political and military cooperation of the Western world, will not risk the failure of all these efforts through lack of a currency solution. For a new economic depression in the Western lands would seriously undermine the political and military arrangements, just as a three-legged stool goes down if one leg cracks.

But what will they do? It is most unlikely that Congress, being economy-minded at the moment—at least as far as foreign spending goes—will simply make another grant of dollars to Britain. This would in any case be only a palliative. The memory of the failure of the four billion dollar loan to Britain in 1946 is still strong. And I have heard their debates on the subject of "subsidizing socialism."

This same question of socialism is a barrier to large private American investment in the modernizing of Britain industry, to make it more competitive in the world market, because of the possibility that these industries may be nationalized. The British steel industry has carried out such a modernizing and expansion program since the war, with notable success, and according to legislation now before parliament is to be nationalized within the next year.

Though it is only part of the cause of British difficulties, the question of socialism is quite likely to become the centre of the argument, on both sides of the Atlantic. The Americans just don't believe that a nationalized, bureaucratically-run industry can be operated efficiently; and almost all nationalized industries in Britain and France have in fact, shown a loss, which has had to be made up by government subsidy, which means they are a burden carried by the non-nationalized sector of the economy. The idea that socialism in some magic way means more for all just is not borne out in practice.

Two British Views

In Britain the prominent Conservative Richard Law (son of the Canadian-born former premier Bonar Law) told audiences last week-end that "it is the Socialist policy, not an American slump, which has imposed on British industry the intolerable burden of taxation . . . which is pricing British goods out of the American market." The view of the Labor member Tom Driberg, newly elected to the party executive, was that if only the United States were socialist, everything would be all right.

There may be an inclination in Washington to delay looking for the long-term solution which the Cripps-Snyder-Abbott communiqué vaguely promised, until the British turn away from socialism. It would be well if this issue could be settled one way or another before next summer, the latest date for the British election—and there is a real possibility that events may force the vote earlier. Yet the Americans must realize that anything smacking of pressure on their part to turn out the Labor government might achieve the exact opposite.

In spite of the natural tendency of proponent and opponent to make it such, socialism is not really the central issue; and it is, besides, a question which cannot be settled by international argument or even cooperation. The real issue which British, American, Canadian and other Marshall Plan nation representatives have to settle is whether there can be any real unity and prosperity of the Western world so long as its economy remains divided into tight compartments, with the various governments turning the taps on and off at will, to provide only a restricted and intermittent flow between them. How far would the development of Canada or the United States have progressed if this had been the situation between the provinces or states?

Strange Power of Gold

Is it not curious that the nations should be so much more ready to coordinate their military policy than their economic policy, and that a great power which risked tens of billions on great wartime offensive decisions, should hesitate to risk a few billions in carrying out a great peacetime financial operation to make the chief currencies convertible?

If the reason for hesitation is that it is gold, precious yellow gold, which is involved in this operation, that should only be a greater argument for putting this deep, psychological power of gold over men's imagination to positive use in guaranteeing currencies which have been artificially regulated or drifting loose for the past 18 years.

The United States cannot be expected to do this all by itself. But it will have to take the lead, and put up the biggest sum of gold, because it has most of the gold. The solution which I would envisage is one in which all of the Western countries which wished to join would post their gold reserves under a central monetary authority, just as the sterling area presently keeps a joint gold reserve in London.

•

WHAT P. R. DID IN BELGIUM

Party Vote Same As In Canada But Result Is Stalemate

In the Belgian election, held a day before the Canadian, Van Zeeland's Christian Social party received exactly the same percentage of the vote as the Liberals did here; Spaak's Socialists were within one percent of the Conservative vote in Canada; and the Belgian Liberals had the same vote as the C.C.F. Here such a result produced an unprecedented sweep; in Belgium it was indecisive and they are considering holding a new election.

The explanation is that the Belgians use proportional representation. This system produced a parliamentary line-up of 105-66-29 in a house of 213 seats. Our plurality system produced a line-up of 193-42-12, which may not be so fair a representation of opinion in the country, but assures stable government.

The Germans, who go to extremes in everything, produced the classical exaggeration of the proportional system under the Weimar Republic. I recall one pre-war election in which there were 38 parties on the ballot. All that an ambitious person who wanted to get into the Reichstag had to do was to found a new party appealing to the narrowest interest, and by picking up a handful of votes here and there over the country secure a total of 60,000, and he automatically secured a seat.

The party leader, or in the bigger parties a half dozen leaders, were the only ones listed on the ballot. When the election was over and game of numbers determined their quota of seats, they named the other members of their party in the Reichstag, and therefore controlled them completely, and were rightly known as "party bosses."

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FILM PARADE

Wells' "History Of Mr. Polly" Is A Rewarding Entertainment

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"THE History of Mr. Polly," going back as it does to H. G. Wells' early period, before he had begun to grapple with society, sex and God, is one of his most endearing novels. It belongs, with "Kipps," to the time when experience was still intensely personal to Wells, and wonderfully touching and funny besides. I have been re-reading "Mr. Polly" since seeing the screen version; and if it is still far livelier to read than it is to watch it is also, thanks to Wells, a good deal more rewarding to watch than any other film you are likely to see around.

Mr. Polly was of course an aspect of Mr. Wells. He was curious, imaginative, endlessly articulate, with a passionate addiction to language and epithet. John Mills' performance of the role, though sensitive and affectionate, tends to tone Mr. Polly down, and the sound-track blurs most of his rich cockney improvization; so that he rounds out largely as the desolate Polly sitting on a stile between two threadbare fields, and crying out his anguish against Fishborne and destiny. "'Ole!" said Mr. Polly, "Oh Beastly Silly Wheeze of a 'Ole!" It is an aspect of Mr. Polly but by no means the whole of him.

It is possible of course that spoken Cockney, except for those who listen to it or practice it, is by this time a strange dialect, almost another language, requiring sub-titles for elucidation. Wells himself had an infallible ear for Cockney and the dinner table conversation following the funeral of Mr. Polly's father is a wonderful study in debased English. Yet though the screen version includes it almost word for word, hardly one word is distinguishable from another. There is also the scene in which Mr. Polly, after setting fire to Fishbourne, gallantly rescues an addle-pated old lady from a burning roof-top. It, too, has been faithfully included, but the sound-track again takes over and very nearly obliterates one of the funniest passages Wells ever wrote.

Even with these reservations, however, "The History of Mr. Polly" is well worth seeing. Wells' early exuberance, his delight in character and situation, his affection for a hero utterly congenial to himself — all these qualities are sturdy enough to survive translation, even if they suffer from it to a certain extent. Polly, and the Larkins girls and Uncle Penstemon all belong to the days before H. G. Wells, as one critic put it sadly, decided to exchange his mess of pottage for a pot of message; but they are probably more authentically Wellsian than all the worlds of applied science, technique and sociology he was to dream up later.

I HAVE never felt happy in the presence of child-actors and little Mary Jane Saunders didn't endear the genus to me in the least. She co-stars with Bob Hope in "Sorrowful Jones" and the picture is reasonably entertaining as long as the four-year-old discovery is kept out of sight or well in the background. Mary Jane, however, isn't a child to stay in the background. She is nearly always right up in front, asking the wise questions and making the precocious faces so natural to children on the screen and so alien, thank Heaven, to children anywhere else. How can they do these things to children? How can they do them to us?

Child-stars of course have a wide appeal or they wouldn't be so ruthlessly exploited. But the roars of admiration that follow their antics seem to indicate an alarming insensitivity to the mind and heart of childhood. One wonders how real children can hope for much understanding from adults who take delight in these dreadful little changelings.

The film is a re-working of "Little Miss Marker" which starred Shirley Temple in the thirties. Three gag-specialists have remodelled the original, with an eye to Bob Hope's special talents, as well as to Mary Jane's. Lucille Ball and William Demarest are also on hand, working hard and cheerfully at being Damon Runyon characters is a non-existent Damon Runyon world.

"THE Green Promise" is an earnest little film which looks as though it might have had the approval and possibly the backing of the Department of Agriculture. It's about a rural community which is pretty well run by a County Agent; an energetic young man who hustles about supervising contour plowing, soil conservation and rural projects for adolescents. Then an old-fashioned farmer (Walter Brennan) moves in and sets himself against the modern spirit of the community, with the result that the hill he has just denuded of timber falls plunk onto his farm. The lesson has its effect. The deviationist gathers his family about him and with the shameless tearfulness of which Walter Brennan is all too capable, confesses that he has been a bull-headed old such-and-such and is now prepared to let youth and progress take their course. The picture reminded me oddly of the films the Soviet used to issue in the thirties — same setting, same lesson, same abject collapse and surrender of the old reactionary who had refused to accept the gospel of science and cooperation.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE BARKLEYS OF BROADWAY. Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers resume their screen partnership. The story is makeshift but the stars' talent and drawing-power are unimpaired.

THE BAD LORD BYRON. Biographical film of the poet which is all the duller because it devotes itself exclusively to a study of the Byronic amours.

QUARTET. Somerset Maugham's four unrelated short stories, slickly and entertainingly produced, directed and acted.

THE LADY GAMBLES. Barbara Stanwyck in a foolish melodrama which offers psychiatry as a cure for an addiction to shooting crap.

BAGATELLE

Amazing Cocktail

By THADDEUS KAY

THE Rev. Dr. Jones, dean of the divinity school, had told Herbert that he was strongly in favor of students taking extra-curriculai employment, to enable them to learn something of Life and Man while absorbing the necessary theology, and so Herbert had found a job.

He wasn't sure that Dr. Jones would approve of it, but it was the only job available. Mr. Rocco, proprietor of The Golden Rail, hadn't himself been very enthusiastic at first over the prospect of having a somewhat frail divinity student for a bartender.

"We get some tough customers in The Rail," he had said. "Put a few drinks into 'em and they can be hard to handle."

"I'll handle 'em," Herbert had replied, to his own shocked astonishment. He was normally given neither to overconfidence in his physical abilities, nor to sloppy language.

Once actually behind the bar, however, and having had a good look at some typical customers, Herbert was nervous. The attitude of the other bartender, a bulky person who obviously had once engaged in pugilism, did not help any.

"You worryin' about what some o' them tough drunks may do to ya?" the bartender asked.

"Oh, no," Herbert replied shakily, convincing no one.

A crafty gleam came into the bartender's eye. He leaned closer to Herbert, so as to speak privately. "I'll tell ya," he whispered. "We got a system here to take care o' the tough ones." He reached under the bar and produced a small bottle filled with colorless liquid. "Just add a little o' this to any drinks ya pour 'em, and it'll make 'em easy to handle as babies."

Herbert was frankly much relieved to hear this. He took careful note of the bottle's location under the bar.

SO when, just as the evening's activities were approaching their busiest, a very large man with a pugnacious manner sat down at the bar and ordered a drink in a loud and offensive tone, Herbert added to it the extra ingredient.

Normally, he would have approached an individual of this kind with fear and trepidation, but now he knew that there was nothing to worry about. He placed the drink on the bar and stared his customer squarely in the eye. The man accepted the drink and tasted it. His eye met Herbert's. And then he smiled.

Jubilantly, Herbert told the bartender, "Works like a charm. Thanks a lot."

The bartender looked surprised.

A little while later, the bartender had a customer that even he couldn't handle. Full of his new confidence, Herbert took the trouble-maker's second order. He added to the drink a few drops from the bottle. When he placed the glass on the bar he faced the man unflinchingly.

"There you are, sir," he said politely but firmly, and didn't move away.

The customer sipped the drink. He regarded Herbert aggressively. Then he smiled.

"Tastes real nice," he admitted.

Herbert relaxed. He winked at the bartender, who looked surprised and, this time, disappointed as well.

It was the same way all evening. Buoyed with the knowledge that the mysterious fluid in the little bottle could magically quiet the most troublesome drunk, Herbert faced each one without a qualm . . . and had no trouble.

HE was worried only by the bartender's attitude. The bartender did not seem at all pleased at the amazing success of the potion.

And when the last customer had departed, the bartender turned on Herbert.

"The joke's on you, dope," he announced.

Herbert blinked. "On me? Why?" he asked.

"You know what's in that bottle?" the bartender demanded.

"No," Herbert said.

"Water. Just plain water." The bartender gaffawed. "Is the joke ever on you!"

Herbert thought it over. "No," he said finally. "No, I don't think it is."

When the bartender thought it over, which wasn't an easy thing for him to do under any circumstances, he stopped guffawing.

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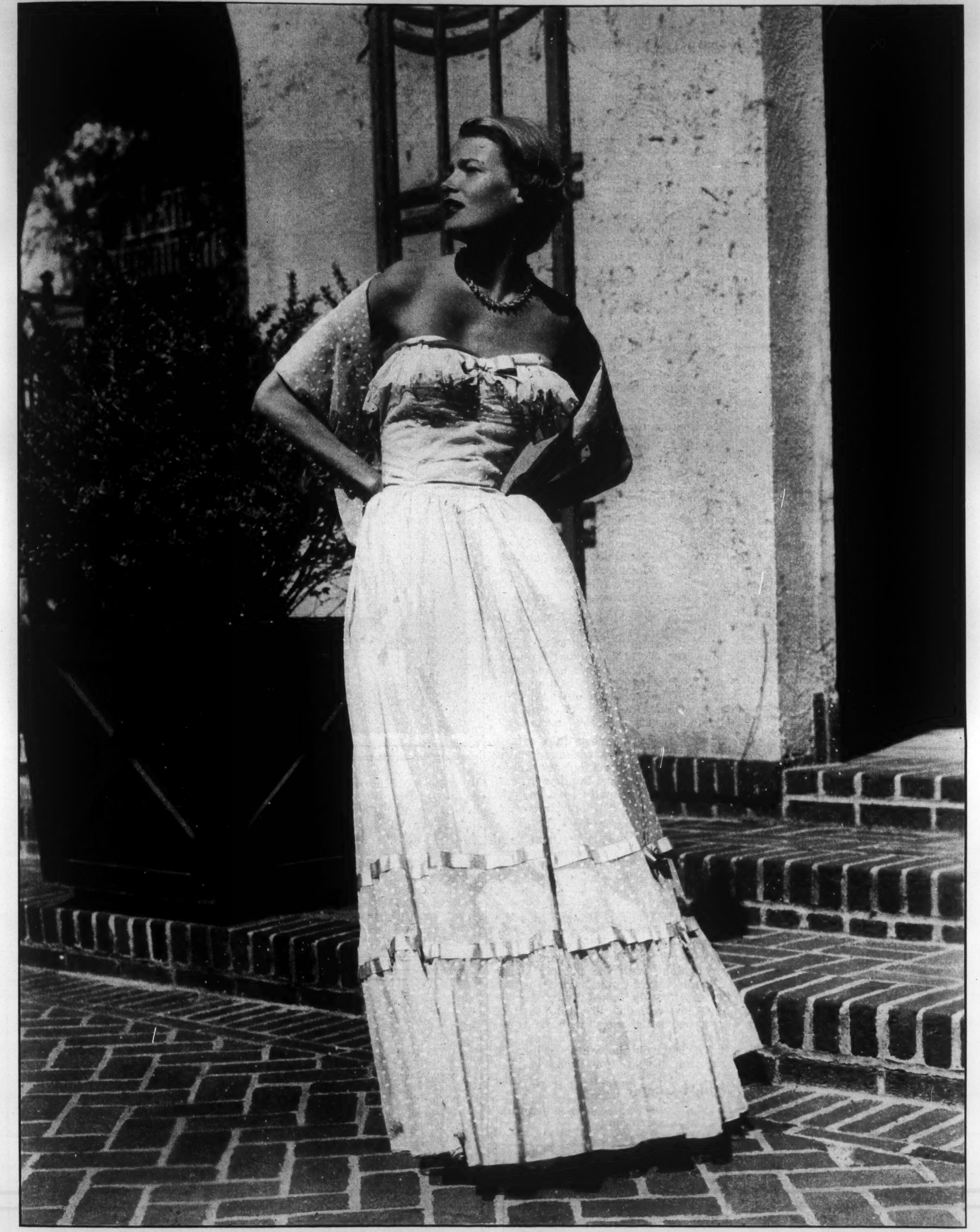

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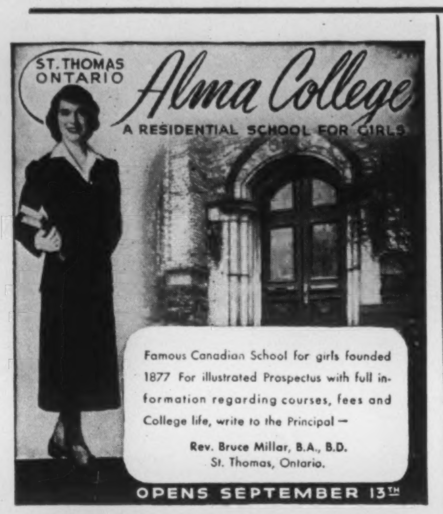
BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*



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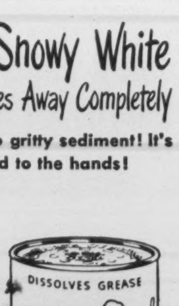

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CONCERNING FOOD

Guests at the Cottage

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

ANGELA found life at the cottage most satisfactory as she sat contemplating the lake from the dock's edge. Her husband, his partner and the latter's fiancée were due for supper and she had the week-end's meals planned and pretty much under control, the house tidy and herself reasonably respectable looking. To be sure her hair was somewhat bushy due to frequent dunkings in the lake and she had an uneasy feeling that her hairdresser would make pointed remarks about its neglect after he had spent the winter keeping each individual hair polished and curled.

A long, piercing horn blast indicated the presence of someone at the door and Angela scrambled up the hill to investigate. Visitors of the unexpected variety, she found, were honoring her with a call having just ended their vacation at a sheltered and well-serviced summer resort. The distaff side of this twosome had always been noted for being able to express herself verbally and fairly continuously and she proved on this occasion that this gift hadn't deserted her.

Angela gathered that a highly successful social holiday had been enjoyed with many games of bridge, some gossip and intrigue, dancing, a weiner roast and one game of table tennis. However, it was hard to sort out these activities since they all seemed remotely connected to important names and it all left her rather cold until the mention of the hotel hairdresser. At that Angela became conscious that she was an object of pity both in appearance and situation. Poorly groomed with no boon companions, doing the slavey work of meal-getting, washing and housekeeping and no husband to shield her from the dangers of the wild except over the week-ends. By the time her loquacious guest departed, Angela was enjoying an outsize orgy of self-pity.

Her drooping spirits quickly revived on the arrival of the Expected Guests and she was able to narrate with humor the details of the visit. She served her guests a supper knowing that they were having a substantial noon meal. Here are her week-end menus.

Friday Supper

Scrambled Eggs with Cheese
Chili Sauce
Hot Potato Salad
Garden Salad Sour Cream Dressing
French Bread
Fresh Red Cherries (Pitted and Sugared)
White Cake with Cocoanut Topping

Owing to heat and sultry weather Angela avoided the use of her friend the wood stove except for a small baking which she had accomplished that morning. Her auxiliary cooking unit is a most efficient piece of electrical equipment complete with broiler element so her meals are tailored to fit.

For the supper she made the potato salad and kept it warm in a double boiler while scrambling the eggs. The salad was shredded garden lettuce, radishes and green onions—all very tender and fresh. She pitted half a basket of plump red cherries to have for dessert use and made a white cake with packaged cake mix frosting it with a cocoanut topping made so: Melt ¼ cup butter or margarine and add 1 cup brown sugar, 2 tbsp. cream and 1 cup desiccated (small shred) cocoanut. Spread this on cake baked in 7 x 11 cake pan while still warm and allow to bubble under broiler element for 3 minutes.

Hot Potato Salad

4-5 medium sized potatoes
6 slices of side bacon
1 medium sized onion diced
1 tbsp. sugar
1 tsp. salt
¼ cup water
¼ cup vinegar
1 tbsp. parsley chopped

Scrub and cook potatoes in their jackets. (Cook enough also for tomorrow's meal). While warm peel and slice into top part of double boiler. Cut up bacon and fry until crisp then remove from fat and add to potatoes. Measure ¼ cup of the bacon fat, remove the excess fat from frying pan, pour in measured fat and gently fry onion until tender and golden brown. Then add sugar, salt, vinegar and water; heat to boiling and then pour over potatoes and bacon. Toss gently and keep warm until serving. Sprinkle with chopped parsley. Enough for 5-6 servings.

For Saturday Angela planned very lazy meals. A fishing expedition was in order for the afternoon so she could count on a fish fry—she hoped! However, she always takes a couple of tins of corned beef and an onion along as insurance against a catchless trip.

Saturday Luncheon

Jellied Consommé, Lemon Wedges
Make-Your-Own-Sandwich Tray
Tea Cake

Shore Dinner (With Luck)

First-catch-your-fish-and-then-fry-it
Campfire Potatoes
Buttered Rolls
Whole Peeled Tomatoes
Wild Raspberries
Brownies
(Your guests have been busy)

Sunday consisted of two meals, both very simple, and out of deference to custom the main meal is hot. However, even this couldn't persuade Angela to get the stove to the roaring pitch necessary for roasting a leg of lamb and so she planned on pressure cooking a piece of ham and doing likewise with the vegetables.

Chilled Vegetable Juice
Boiled Ham Mustard Bean Pickles
Minted Whole Carrots
Buttered New Potatoes
Celery, Radishes and Green Onions
Jellied Fresh Cherry Pie
Whipped Cream

She pressure cooked the ham first and then cooked the carrots and potatoes—one pot and one light idea and it worked very well. She could not glaze the ham since the top element under the pressure cooked requires constant heat. However, nobody seemed too upset because there were no whole cloves or sugary crust. The cherry pie was also a compromise since along with the missing roast of lamb Angela would have preferred a very freshly baked, juicy cherry pie. However, the substitute seemed to prove satisfactory with no complaints from her customers and the refrigerator did the baking. The cherries were prepared on Friday.

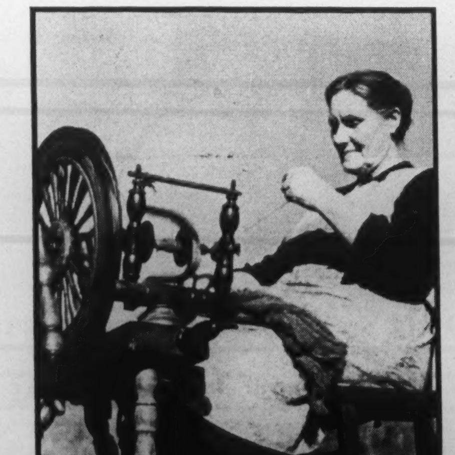
Jellied Cherry Pie

1¼ cups fine graham or vanilla wafer crumbs
¼ cup melted butter
¼ cup brown sugar
½ tsp. brown cinnamon

Combine all ingredients and press the mixture into greased 9" pie plate. Chill thoroughly.

Cherry Filling:

Dissolve 1 package cherry-flavored gelatine dessert according to directions using any fruit juices you may have on hand in place of water. Flavor with 1 tsp. almond flavoring and chill in refrigerator until it begins to thicken. Pour half the mixture in chilled crumb shell. Top this with a generous layer of pitted, sweetened, drained fresh cherries (about 1 cup) cover with half of the remaining jelly; repeat with 1 cup more cherries and then the rest of jelly. Allow to set 2 hours. Serve with quantities of whipped cream. Enough for 6 servings.



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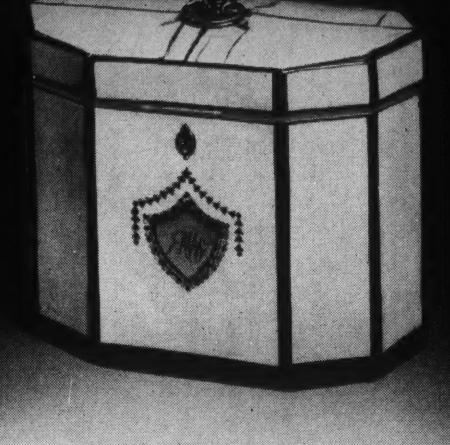

● Only the very wealthy could afford the exquisitely fashioned ivory tea-caddy illustrated above. Made in England during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, it is now beginning to show signs of its age. Photo by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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THE UNELECTED

Women in Public Life --- Do We Want Them?

By DOROTHY LIVESAY

FIFTY one per cent of Canada's voters are women. Yet in the recent general election they failed to send back to the House of Commons the one lone representative of their sex—Mrs. Gladys Strum of Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan. In British Columbia another C.C.F. crusader, Mrs. Dorothy Steeves, rode out and in—and out again, in her post-election battle with the Liberal candidate, a man. It is safe to say that the remaining 14 women who ran are Joan of Arcs of the future. Their battle has hardly begun.

Compared to women of England and Europe, Canadian women would seem to be extremely backward in the realm of political life. England has twenty women members of Parliament, and France a considerably higher number. In England, half the borough councillors are women and they are prominent on public boards, housing authorities and similar municipal services. They are as much at home in public life as they are in their kitchens.

Mrs. Steeves, who was a member of the B.C. legislature until 1945, takes the view that Canadian women are not any more backward, politically, than Canadian men. It is simply harder, she says, for women to get elected. Women do not vote for their sisters. They vote along party lines. If the "better half" of the population would work harder to get party nominations their task of representing themselves in Parliament would come easier.

But why aren't more women nominated? Certainly the three party conventions held last fall were all resolved that more women would be nominated as candidates. But when the test came, the Progressive-Conservatives nominated four, the C.C.F. seven, and the Liberals only one. What happened? Mrs. Steeves has an answer for that too.

"There is an old-fashioned notion in political circles that a woman's name necessarily carries less weight in the voting. This is not borne out by the facts. Provided a party has good strength in a riding, a woman can carry it as well as a man."

Certainly in British Columbia this statement is true. The recent provincial election of June 16 saw two sitting members, Mrs. Nancy Hodges and Mrs. Tillie Rolston, roll back into office as members of the Coalition government. Mrs. Hodges, Liberal, is now entering her third term but she is not letting her fighting spirit die out. She is a suffragist of the old school who can yet hold her tongue when need be. Her explanation for the slowness with which women enter public life in Canada differs somewhat from that of Dorothy Steeves. She puts it down to the apathy of women.

No Inclination

"In over thirty years as a newspaperwoman," she says, "I have met amazingly few women who seem to have any inclination for public life—in fact I think I could count them on the fingers of one hand. Nor did I find Canadian women as interested in political or public affairs as are the women of Great Britain, France and Europe generally.

"That, I think, is attributable largely to the fact that Canada is still a new country. Canadians as a whole are not steeped in the traditions of political life and public affairs as are those whose governments have become much more closely integrated with the every-day lives of the people." According to Mrs. Hodges, the sheer continuity of history with its waves of evolution and revolution has knit European people much closer together.

Mrs. Tillie Rolston, P.C., is quite a different type of politician from her running mate, Mrs. Hodges. She is more feminine, more inclined to say whatever comes into her head and to laugh things off when she gets into hot water with the party. But she, too, has her place in the B.C. legislature.

Mrs. Rolston openly admits that it's a man's world and, "Women just haven't learned to stand together." She feels that women do not use their franchise and the men know they will not trouble to go out and vote for a woman. So the man is nominated.

Whether women like it or not, Mrs. Rolston insists that men still feel it is their prerogative to lead and direct. While it is true that women are becoming more interested in public affairs, they are not yet vitally interested. "But the time is coming when women will be forced to take a greater interest in politics: to save their skins, their homes, and their children."

Such fighting talk sounds as if it came from another veteran campaigner, the Vancouver city alderman and former M.L.A., Mrs. Laura Jamieson (C.C.F.). Mrs. Jamieson would doubtless agree with Mrs. Rolston that women must learn to speak out. She feels that Canadian women are suffering from an inferiority complex. "They still desire the sheltered life and are unwilling to come out and do battle. Undoubtedly the main reason for that is that women have had to put all their energies into the economic struggle. They have none left over for politics."

Another woman who put up a gallant fight against a man, and a Liberal, is Grace MacInnis, wife of the C.C.F. M.P. Angus MacInnis. She also spent the better part of a term at Victoria, where her clear-thinking analytical mind is said to have stumped the men. She agrees with the others interviewed that "Women are not yet prepared to put their weight into the political field."

On the score of what to do about it, this much is clear: there is unanimity amongst this group of women who stand right, centre and left in their political affiliations. As Mrs. Steeves expressed it:

"The situation will resolve itself as soon as there is a realization amongst women that they must participate in public life—not, as in the past, in matters solely pertaining to women, such as health and welfare. More women must concern themselves with national and international affairs. Senator Cairine Wilson seems, so far, to be the only Canadian woman in public eye who has interested herself in the work of the United Nations."

These then are the must-be-dones of a Canadian woman's political catechism. But how to do it? Perhaps the veteran, Mrs. Tillie Rolston, offers a clue. She came up the hard way herself, and she believes it is the only way.

"In order to get anywhere in public life, a woman must not be afraid of publicity, of taking responsibility. Women must start by becoming active in women's organizations. The P.T.A., the Y.W.C.A., the Local Council of Women and the Women's Canadian Club are springboards towards wider public service. They help a person learn what women's special problems are. With such experience behind her a woman can stand without fear or favor on public boards, and finally as a political candidate."

League Women Voters

That such talk is having effect is shown by the fact that the Local Council of Women, Vancouver Branch, has this year been urging that women should be represented on various public boards. This year also women's influence was felt on legislation, when the Criminal Code was amended in regard to the treatment of sex criminals.

Other matters which women might well take up are those of job discrimination, equal pay for equal work; the right of married women to work; discrimination in property laws, divorce and, particularly, discrimination against women appearing on juries. These and kindred questions have been brought before Congress by women's organizations in the United States, such as the Federation of Women's Clubs, the League of Women Voters, the Women's Trade Union League. Yet in Canada there is no body of research available on the status of women. So far as I know only one survey has been done, for the United Nations, on the legal status of women in Canada. But try and find it in a public library!

Could it be—ladies of the legislature—that what we need in this country also is a League of Women Voters? Then it might be possible to have some competent research done—and some action on that moot question. Women — does Canada want them?

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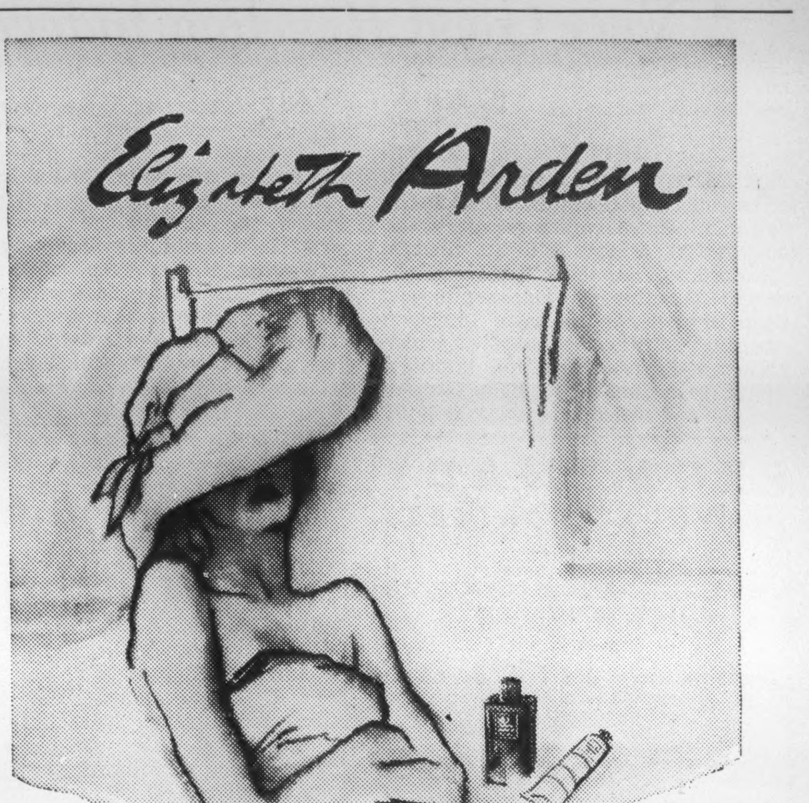

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RECORDS

A Very Good Ravelian Indeed

By JOHN L. WATSON

NOTHING that Maurice Ravel ever wrote demonstrates more clearly his magnificent command of the orchestra than his wildly colorful "Rhapsodie Espagnole", which he composed at the age of 32. Up to now there has been no adequate American pressing of the Rhapsodie, which makes the appearance of the new Victor recording (DM 1200) an important and welcome event. It is by the Boston Symphony under Koussevitzky who is a very good Ravelian indeed; the performance is a rich and sensuous one and it has been extremely well handled by everyone concerned, musicians and engineers alike. The recording is neatly balanced, excitingly sonorous and remarkably smooth. It should adequately fill a long-felt want.

•

THE songs of Debussy and Ravel have received scant attention by record-makers on this continent: it is high time the matter was taken in hand. For a start, Columbia have recorded Debussy's "Trois Ballades de François Villon" and Ravel's "Don Quichotte à Dulcinée", with Martial Singher, accompanied by the CBS Orchestra under Maurice Abravanel (D 240). Mr. Singher is an absolutely first-rate interpreter and his contribution to the music is entirely satisfactory. One could wish, however, that the technical qualities of the records had been as good as the musical ones. The texture is unpleasantly sibilant and the surfaces are disagreeably noisy in spots. The orchestral accompaniments are adequate enough but a good piano is greatly to be preferred.

•

OF GEORGE GERSHWIN'S major symphonic works "An American in Paris" is probably the most effective and the least affected. It is a gay, good-humored work that contrives to say what it means and mean what it says; it contains less of the over-elaborate, Lisztian fretwork than either the Concerto or the Rhapsody; and it is enhanced by one of Gershwin's very best blues melodies. Best of all, however, it is eloquently expressive of an amiable age that is already history: the age of the Charleston and the Black Bottom, of flappers and flagpole sitters, of champagne and coon coats, Montmartre moonshine and *après nous le déluge!*

The new recording of "An American in Paris" features the RCA-Victor Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Leonard Bernstein. It is a lively, informal performance, very much in the Gershwin spirit. The recording (DM 1237) is a trifle thin in spots and rather lacking in bass but it is clear and brilliant (except in the *ff* finale) and the surfaces are excellent.

•

A WITTY Frenchman is the noblest work of God but a dull Frenchman is no better than anyone else. Darius Milhaud falls into the second category as the composer of *"Le Boeuf sur le Toit"*, a satirical pantomime written in collaboration with Jean Cocteau and first produced in 1920. The panto may be immensely funny but the music by itself is noisy, long-winded and, to my mind, completely obnoxious. Columbia has recorded it with Dmitri Mitropoulos conducting the Minneapolis Symphony (J 111) and those who disagree with my description of the music may very well find this recording quite to their liking.

•

IF YOU decide to holiday in New York, say about the Spring of 1953, you may, if you are both lucky and influential, get a ticket to "South Pacific", which by that time will be coasting into its fifth year. In the meantime, the best thing you can do is to listen to the records of the complete score, featuring the leading players of the Broadway cast—Ezio Pinza, Mary Martin, Juanita Hall, William Tabbert and Barbara Luna—with chorus and orchestra conducted by Salvatore Dell'Isola (Columbia D 224). This is a fairly pretentious album, seven 10-inch records, prepared with a good deal more care and skill than is usually lavished on musical-comedy pressings.

Richard Rodgers' music is formula-written, as usual, but it is tuneful and catchy—and exasperatingly hard to shake off. The Oscar Hammerstein lyrics are occasionally quite witty and ingenious. The best singer is, of course, Ezio Pinza but his great voice is wasted on this trifling stuff which could be done every bit as well by any competent musical-comedy baritone. I don't care for Mary Martin's rather thin and piping voice but I liked Juanita Hall's warm and throaty crooning. Mr. Tabbert and Miss Luna are unimpressive.

Among the "romantic" songs, the most attractive are "Bali Ha'i" and "Some Enchanted Evening", which is at present well up on the Hit Parade. The most engaging song in the whole show, however, is the delightfully rowdy "There is Nothin' Like a Dame" which is Hammerstein at his funniest and best.

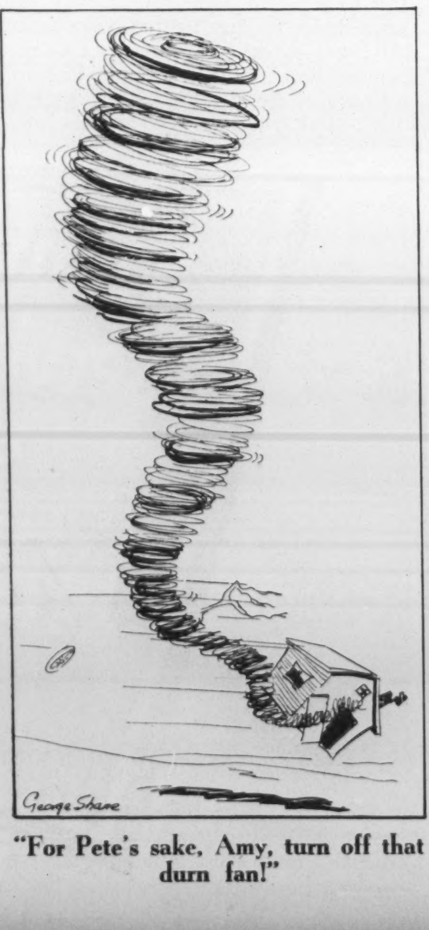
Although much of the content is quite undistinguished, the album is, by and large, a huge success.

•

BRAHMS wrote his "Academic Festival Overture" in acknowledgement of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy conferred on him by the University of Breslau in 1880. Now Serge Koussevitzky has dedicated a new recording of this jovial music to Princeton University on the occasion of its Bicentenary—thus making it twice as academic as before. The reading is a trifle hasty and cramped but it sounds well; the playing is vigorous and the recording is clear and resonant. (Victor 12-0377).

•

I DON'T think Mozart would have minded very much having the Rondo from his Serenade No. 7 in D performed on four pianos by the First Piano Quartet. The result is a pleasant, if not exactly inspiring, rendition and no real violence is done to the music. On the other hand, I am convinced that Richard Wagner would have minded very much indeed having the Magic Fire Music from *"Die Walküre"* performed on four keyboards. The result—as any fool could plainly have seen from the start—is just downright ludicrous. Both these unorthodox "transcriptions" may be heard—if by now you want to hear them—on Victor 12-0766, a technically excellent single recording.



"For Pete's sake, Amy, turn off that durn fan!"

THANKLESS

I WISH that I had been the sort
To shine at almost any sport;
Or bake meringue and patty shell
To make reluctant taste-buds swell;
Or breed astonishment with wit
Till listeners laughed and had a fit.
But just to write a verse or two
Is something anyone can do
And no one says "Well played, old thing",
When you have made a sonnet sing!

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MUSIC

Bouquets for Brott

By JOHN YOCOM

ALEXANDER BROTT, the brilliant 31-year-old Montreal composer and conductor, is making news for himself and Canada in Europe.

Brott went overseas a few weeks ago armed with a collection of scores by Canadians — Oskar Morawetz, Claude Champagne, Sir Ernest MacMillan, Douglas Clarke *et al.* He has recently conducted orchestras in Norway, Sweden and Holland for large radio audiences with critics and special guests in the studios. Brott's work has been that of a goodwill ambassador. But in addition, he has succeeded in making Canadian composers follow-up ambassadors, for judging from the press reports that have come here, we are convinced that those Scandinavian musicians and critics are going to ask for more and more Canadian music.

(In a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT we mentioned the immediate popularity of the works of John Weinzweig in Denmark, after the Canadian Embassy in Copenhagen had arranged for the transmission of recordings and scores.)

Here is a clip from the *Algemeen Handelsbad,* Amsterdam, about the reaction to Brott's presentation: "On Wednesday night, Stations NVRV and KRO had the honor to introduce the Canadian composer and conductor, Alexander Brott. Under his eminent direction, Radio Philharmonic Orchestra played his own suite, 'From Sea to Sea.'

—*Photo by Zarov*

Alexander Brott, Montreal conductor on recent European tour, directed all-Canadian programs in Holland, Norway, Sweden and U.K.

"Mr. Brott is master of his craft, and while strongly romantic, this work has a touch which is peculiarly the composer's own. He has the orchestra under excellent control at all times, and unlike Ormandy, who conducted this orchestra last week on his first European visit, Brott accomplished the work of a pioneer, by introducing the music of his homeland.

"On Friday evening the young conductor continued his good work by introducing a concert of Canadian chamber music. Under his direction, the Omroep Chamber Orchestra opened with a charming 'Danse Villageoise' by Claude Champagne, Director of the Conservatory of the Province of Quebec. Brott's four 'Songs of Contemplation' possessed the same romantic atmosphere found in his suite.

"Among the group of distinguished Canadian composers was Jean Adams from British Columbia. Her 'Music on a Quiet Song' was melancholic but pleasing to the ear, with great possibilities. Just as subtle as the work of Adams but more romantic in treatment, in our opinion, were two mood pieces, 'Notre Seigneur' and 'A St. Malo,' by Sir Ernest MacMillan of Toronto, with which the interesting concert concluded."

Up in Oslo Alexander Brott repeated his assignment. The *Verdens Gang* of that city liked particularly his own "From Sea to Sea" and reported thus:

"Brott's orchestral suite, commissioned by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, (by the way, isn't that an idea for Norwegian Broadcasting?), was a geographical musical description of Canada, consisting of five singing landscapes.

"Brott is always clear in his form, whether he is breathing life into a grey and foggy landscape, the vast prairies or the mountain regions.

"Against Brott's programmatic composition, Douglas Clarke's 'Music for Orchestra' appeared as a distinct opposite. Music which is enough in itself, written as it is by a musician with a sense for the strict, concentrated form—the little format.

"The concert concluded with Roger Matton's 'Dance.' It turned out that Matton carried the most radical language of the four Canadians, with motives and rhythms that reminded us of the ones Brott had used in his last movement. Matton, however, had managed to obtain something quite different, intensely extrovert maybe, but highly effective.

"Oskar Morawetz' 'Overture' had exactly the right festive note, and even if the musical material wasn't especially new, one took note of the fact that Morawetz was a distinctly inventive and clever instrumentator."

Here is how the influential Oslo *Dagbladet* regarded Alexander Brott's conducting:

"We do not know anything at all about Canadian music, but last night, NRK (Norwegian State Broadcasting) saw to it that we could hear some of it. Scorching, intense and brilliant conductor Alexander Brott with 'Filharmonisk Orkester' as a medium conducted us through a Canadian program. He is young, and those of his countrymen whom he presented, were presumably young as well.

"What these composers have also in common, is that they write what one may call 'open air music.' It is healthy and stimulating, and fairly bubbles with life, it is obviously connected with folkloristic material and has a primitive strength. The composers are not interested in poliphonic patterns."

On June 26 in Manchester Brott conducted the B.B.C. Orchestra. On Dominion Day he directed a special program over the B.B.C., London, which was broadcast to Canada *via* shortwave.

Conservatory Winners

Three students of the Royal Conservatory of Music of Toronto have been given scholarships by the Berkshire Music Centre for study this summer under leading U.S. musicians at Tanglewood, Massachusetts. Morry Kernerman, violinist, is enrolled in the chamber music course; Harry Freedman is studying composition; and Donald Johnson, trumpeter, is playing with the symphony orchestra.

Clermont Pepin, 22-year-old student of composition, has been awarded the Prix d'Europe by the Quebec government and leaves this summer for further study in France next season. The Conservatory has announced that Pepin is also the recipient of the Eaton Graduating Scholarship.

Louise Roy, soprano, who was the 1949 winner of the national "Singing Stars" and "Futures Etoiles" radio contests, will study in New York at a special summer session of operatic coaching arranged by the Metropolitan Opera, on the personal recommendation of General Manager Edward Johnson.

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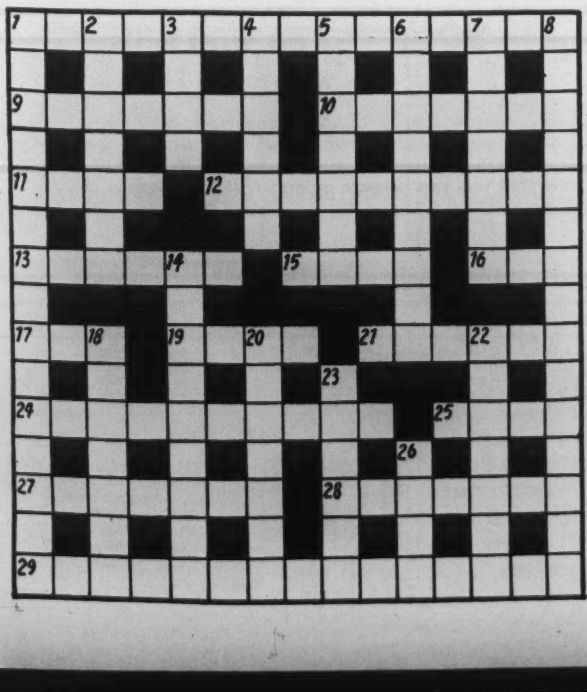
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Footwork in the rear causing uncomfortable seating accommodation. (1, 4, 2, 3, 5)
9. Dismantling a tent gets us into a state of rigidity. (7)
10. 11 isn't usually one. (7)
11. Masha and Irina were her sisters. (4)
12. A devil of a laugh. (10)
13. "The first man is of the earth . . . . . " (6)
15. Sir Arthur Currie's commanding predecessor. (4)
16. 10 left without a horse returns to 9 in the end. (3)
17. Professional advice deserves it. (3)
19. The first person to leave the chief. (4)
21. Help the fool first. (6)
24. The euphonium sounds agreeable? (10)
25. The Tempest raged on one. (4)
27. Hit with a grin to become well established. (2, 5)
28. Quell and squash in a word. (7)
29. See 6 down.

DOWN

1. Does it sometimes cause the death of very clever people? (1, 6, 2, 6)
2. Mix it with green mathematically. (7)
3. P.M.W.L.M. (4)
4. A saint in need
   Is snug indeed. (6)
5. It's always in the making. (7)
6 and 29 across. "Kinda tough, Juliet, saying goodnight!" (7, 2, 4, 5, 6)
7. I leave this nuisance for you to correct. (7)
8. Is the actor doing this with criminal intent? (8, 3, 4)
14. Eaters' repeaters. (9)
18. Dr. Quack, perhaps. (7)
20. Pet 25 (anagram) (7)
22. Pertaining to 25. (7)
23. Celebrated as a sky painter. (6)
26. She has the head of Jupiter and no behind. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Abracadabra
9. Ruler
10. Traumerei
11. Now or never
12. Inch
14. Tangle
17. Enrich
19. Ugh!
20. Meekly
21. Jonson
23. Owns
25. Insistence
29. Laborious
30. Orate
31. Baby's bottle

DOWN

1. Allowance
2. Rarer
3. Cutter
4. Drape
5. Bump
6. Apron
7 and 8. Drink to me only with thine eyes
13. Into
15. Lilt
16. Ego
18. Insensate
22. Fiasco
24. Nabob
26. Nooks
27. Trout
28. Crib

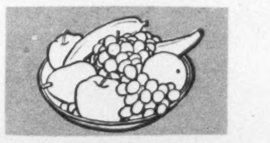
(63)

TASTY SUMMER FOODS for GOOD HEALTH

Summer meals can be both tempting and tasty, while fulfilling basic nutritional needs. Too often, however, meals are planned solely to suit family likes and dislikes without reference to the health requirements of the individuals in the family group.

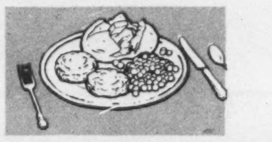
Summer or winter we require a well-balanced diet — one which includes an adequate supply of proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. These essentials for sound nutrition may be found in three groups of foods. *Energy foods,* such as cereals and bread, butter and fats, and sweets, provide fuel for daily activities. *Building foods,* including meat, fish, eggs, milk and fruits, help to take care of growth and repair of body tissues. *Protective foods,* like fruits, vegetables, whole grain or enriched flour, eggs, and liver are especially rich in vitamins and minerals, and help safeguard health.

Within each group there is a wide choice of foods which permits the selection of menus suited to the season of the year. Cheese and egg dishes, for example, may be particularly inviting on hot days, while the heavy, fatty meats seem more appropriate during the winter. In addition, fresh vegetables and fruits, which are more available in summer, may often be substituted for winter staples.



Digestive upsets are more likely to occur in summer than at other times of the year. A light diet of essential foods, including fruits, will be less apt to overburden the digestive system than a heavy one.

Raw vegetables, served in salads, are often more nutritious than cooked, for the vitamin content of cabbage, carrots and other vegetables is higher when raw. They may also make summer meals more appetizing.



One good hot meal a day in summer is recommended by nutrition experts. During the war, army tests in the tropics showed that it was easier for overheated men to digest hot food than cold.

In summer the body may lose more than 1½ quarts of water a day. This liquid must be replaced, for it helps to assimilate food and regulate body temperature. So, one should drink plenty of liquids in warm weather.

Authorities say that eating the right foods in the right amounts usually brings a better level of health at all ages, and may contribute to a longer life. More facts about healthful eating may be found in Metropolitan's booklet, 79-T. "Three Meals A Day."

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By JOHN L. WATSON

THE BRAVE BULLS—by Tom Lea—McClelland & Stewart—$3.25.

THERE are, I imagine, a great many people who will agree with me that bull-fighting is a barbarous pastime and ought to be done away with. However, I am willing to bet that even the most confirmed anti-tauromachian would be hard put to it to suppress a pleasurable thrill of excitement as he read the account of the epic battle between Luis Bello, the Swordsman of Guerreras, and Brujo, the bob-tailed bull of Las Astas.

As a matter of fact, "The Brave Bulls" is an orgy of excitement from beginning to end and the last quarter of it is probably the finest description of a bull-fight that has ever appeared in the English language.

Mr. Lea is a painter-turned-novelist and he uses words as a painter uses colour. In a prose style that is as clear and clean and brilliant as the Mexican sun, he describes the whole vast panorama of the *corrida*, considered as a fine art, with as solemn a tradition, as many technical niceties and as much aesthetic significance as opera or ballet.

Specifically, this is the story of one momentous bull-fight and of the events which led up to it and contributed to its special significance. It is the story of Luis Bello, the great matador who has reached the pinnacle of his profession and is beginning to feel afraid; and of his adoring younger brother, Pepe Bello, on the threshold of his ring career, fresh and unafraid. It is the story, too, of the brave bulls, the savage, courageous brutes who are bred and raised with such tender and loving care, to be slaughtered in batches by the gallant *toreros* for the amusement of a fanatical and bloodthirsty public.

For all his fascination with the physical details of bullfighting, Mr. Lea does manage to give it a meaning which seems, at least, to raise it above the level of a mere blood-sport. It is, he points out, ". . . the only art in which the artist deals with actual death and risks actual death, as if a poet were called upon to scan his lines with his life. It is . . . man face to face with the inner and outer brute force of living, and man's tragedy in dealing death while subject to it himself. . ."

This may be profound truth or pernicious nonsense but it is the heart and core of a prodigiously well-written first novel.

Mr. Lea has added further to the charm of his book by providing it with most effectively designed end-papers, title-page and chapter-headings.

Slightly Bushed

By JOHN BISHOP

TALTREES—by Jessie McEwen—*Ryerson*—$3.25.

TALTREES is a novel making well-authenticated use of the Canadian woods as its background. The story, a credible one, is dominated by Michael Goldie, a rugged timber-business mogul of the Ottawa Valley, whose death in Chapter One is followed by not the slightest relaxation in his vise-like grip on affairs in the village of Taltrees. His austere influence on most of the characters in the book, almost pathological in some cases, provides Miss McEwen with a convenient unity.

The novel, however, could do with a little of the strength lavished on the central character. Its principal weakness lies perhaps in its dreary repetition of the obvious, and its reluctance to leave anything at all to the imagination of the reader. Further, we doubt if your Canadian backwoodsman converses with the paucity of expletives employed by Miss McEwen's otherwise salty choppers and skidders. We are also getting a little tired of seeing "ecstacy" and "onto". Surely the following sentence screams for repairs: "Perhaps Willie had implored him to keep an eye on the men who, every year without fail, drank themselves blotto, or to mischief and trouble-making." Finally, we object to "obsequiously" in "the funeral director had obsequiously closed the lid of Steve's coffin". It is irrelevant, unnecessary, and raises an emotional concept destructive to the emotional element implied in the context.

Fondness And Fear

By JOHN YOCOM

DOUBLE MUSCADINE—by Frances Gaither—*Macmillan*—$3.50.

IN PRE-CIVIL War days a fresh little Georgia maid comes to her husband's plantation in Mississippi. Soon after a beautiful quadroon arrives. The master has bought her in New Orleans to be a cook. Actually this smooth-looking slave has never functioned in a kitchen in her life, although she has managed very well in other rooms in New Or-*leens*.

After the whole family comes down with arsenic poisoning (the young heir dies), the wretched quadroon is charged with murder. During the trial the Georgia peach gets her eyes opened; from one closet after another skeletons pop out, illuminating amatory doings of her husband (and other *gen'lmun*) with earlier off-color partners. The lengthy defence is conducted by a rustic, young white man just starting in law practice.

Miss Gaither delivers this protracted unravelling largely by the device of the courtroom—objectively describing every detail of the hot and sticky court attendees, impartially reporting question and answer and cross-examination. Presumably the device is to heighten plot suspense (it only beclouds character portrayal) and to a degree it succeeds. However, the trick is too extended. You may anxiously turn the pages at the beginning to see what's next but your interest is quite tamed before the end.

(Incidentally, "Double Muscadine" is a bedspread pattern being woven by the dominant sister-in-law of the master and is one of the more remote parts of the plot.)

European Pattern

By YORK REED

THE UNITY OF EUROPEAN HISTORY—By John Bowle—*Clarke, Irwin*—$4.75.

JOHN BOWLE is a lecturer in modern history in Wadham College, Oxford; in this political and cultural survey he attempts to give shape and direction to the main events in the history of western Europe. His emphasis is upon the events that were common to all European nations, not upon the events that were unique, limited to the history of one country. He underlines Europe's cosmopolitan traditions, and, in an age when diversity within Europe is everywhere and by everyone emphasized, it is good to have an historian point out that there is an underlying commonness to the European experience.

The solid achievements of the past and the still living humanist view of existence are thus brought to the fore. The body of European civilization is presented, without being obscured by a mass of details relevant to only one determinist view. The first thirteen chapters are the historical material; they form a concise account of Europe's past. The remaining two chapters discuss the immediately past crisis of dictatorship versus the democratic tradition, and point to a hope of world order in a growing spirit of community. A book that is more useful than many more highly touted journalistic attempts, and quite as readable.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Summery Convictions

By CANADIAN POETS

SUNRISE AT BANFF

I CANNOT see the mountains clearly:
vapor of night clings to their rough-hewn sides,
vapor, and unbroken silence before the dawn;
the moon and stars are gone.
Scarred walls tower up endlessly
to close me in invincibly,
invincible as infinity, strong, remote, indifferent,
indifferent to the futile goals man seeks . . .
Now ruby-red and amber lights vibrate and spread,
spread violet, amber, pure gold, ruby-red
across the pyramidal mountain peaks:
Everything is etched into sharpened outline
by the miracle of sunrise.

MARGARET COMPLIN

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SENSATION

MUSIC fell on the treetops and moved the leaves to a soft re-pining,
And the child on the grass caught the song as it slipped through the branches,
Winding it carelessly round and around her heartstrings;
Caught the low murmuration of leaves and the gentle sadness,
Twisting them thoughtlessly round and around the sunlight;
The wind touched the warm brown hair of the child, touched it again, and lingered,
And the child felt the stir and loved it, and waited for it, and waited . . .
Weaving a dream round the wind, and the wind round the dreaming,
And the dream of the child was the child, in the wind and the song and the falling sunlight.

E. ENNOCK

SCHOOL . . . YEAR'S END

REMEMBER the desk
And how it was
Drowsy to sit in the afternoon—
Attention wandering.
The teacher's voice
Dim and unreal,
Heard and unheard.
Wrapt in a cloud of untouchable magic,
Fire in the blood,
Fire in the blood like the sap in the willows
Rising . . . and rising . . .
Heart like a string that is stretched to the limit,
Hurtful the waiting!
Clang of the bell and a door that flew open
Thrill of escape to the colt still unbroken!

MONA GOULD

NATURE STUDY

I KEEP rabbits,
And a study of their habits
Has made me quite immune to, let's say, "Forever Amber".

I know a critic,
Whose abuse is so mephitic,
That he puts me in mind of a large and deadly mamba.

I backed a filly—
I thought she was a dilly,
But I found she was so slow that a plumber could have caught her;

And I saw a porpoise,
The contour of whose corpus
Reminded me at once of my wife's grand-mother's daughter.

STEPHEN MALLORY

PRESENT IN SPIRIT

OUT at the Stadium you may
Behold a wraith amid the crowd,
A man in commonplace array
Cheering (it seems) though not aloud.
He may not seem too strange to you
Provided that you find him,
Save that *you see right through him* to
The man who sits behind him!

A wraith for sure, a proper ghost!
Translucent too; a dreadful vision!
Sitting amid a living host
Protesting every close decision.
Be not appalled, nor turn and fly
From the accursèd place.
Just smile, because it's only I
All set behind Third Base.

J. E. M.

THE RAILWAY TRACK

THE wild-rose drops pink petals on the grass.
Blue lupins raise their stately spires
Against a screen of pines.
The noon-day sun in shimmering waves
Is dancing down the silver trail
Men call—the railway track.

But to me it is a fairy path
That skirts the mountain side,
Where the murmuring sea is calling
As it laves the rock-strewn shore.
Singing songs of lands far distant,
Of palms and breeze spice-laden,
And lithe brown bodies swimming
In a coral-ringed lagoon.

Oh, the magic path to freedom
Men call—the railway track!

ADA STUART RICHARDS

WE ALTER WITH THE YEARS

MORE surely than the years would have allowed,
I have retained your image in my heart;
No circumstances of life can now becloud
The loveliness we shared; the subtle art
Of your companionship is always mine
Because you died, and age can never smite
The brightness of a beauty whose design
Enriched the pattern of a starless night.

We alter with the years, and altering find
No alteration in the world around,
Whose changelessness torments the groping mind,
The heart re-awakened by a word or sound.
Unquietly we walk familiar ways
Encompassed by the ghosts of other days.

CLARA BERNHARDT

FOR MY BELOVED

IF YOU had been here, I would have said—
I would have said nothing.
Your silence joined with mine holds every word
Within the cupped hands of understanding.

With others I am lost in words which have no meaning,
But with you each phrase is as clearly understood
As cold water dropping upon a parched tongue;
And as long remembered.

To look into your eyes is to feel peace
Coming like the rain-wind
Across a parched, imploring land.
Laughter bubbles between us like an uncovered spring;
What is there to regret, what is there to wish for,
Now that we are together?

When you open your hand to look at peril or dishonor
My love will lie there, shining;
When death has clenched your fist against life
There will still be space beneath your fingers for my love.

GILEAN DOUGLAS

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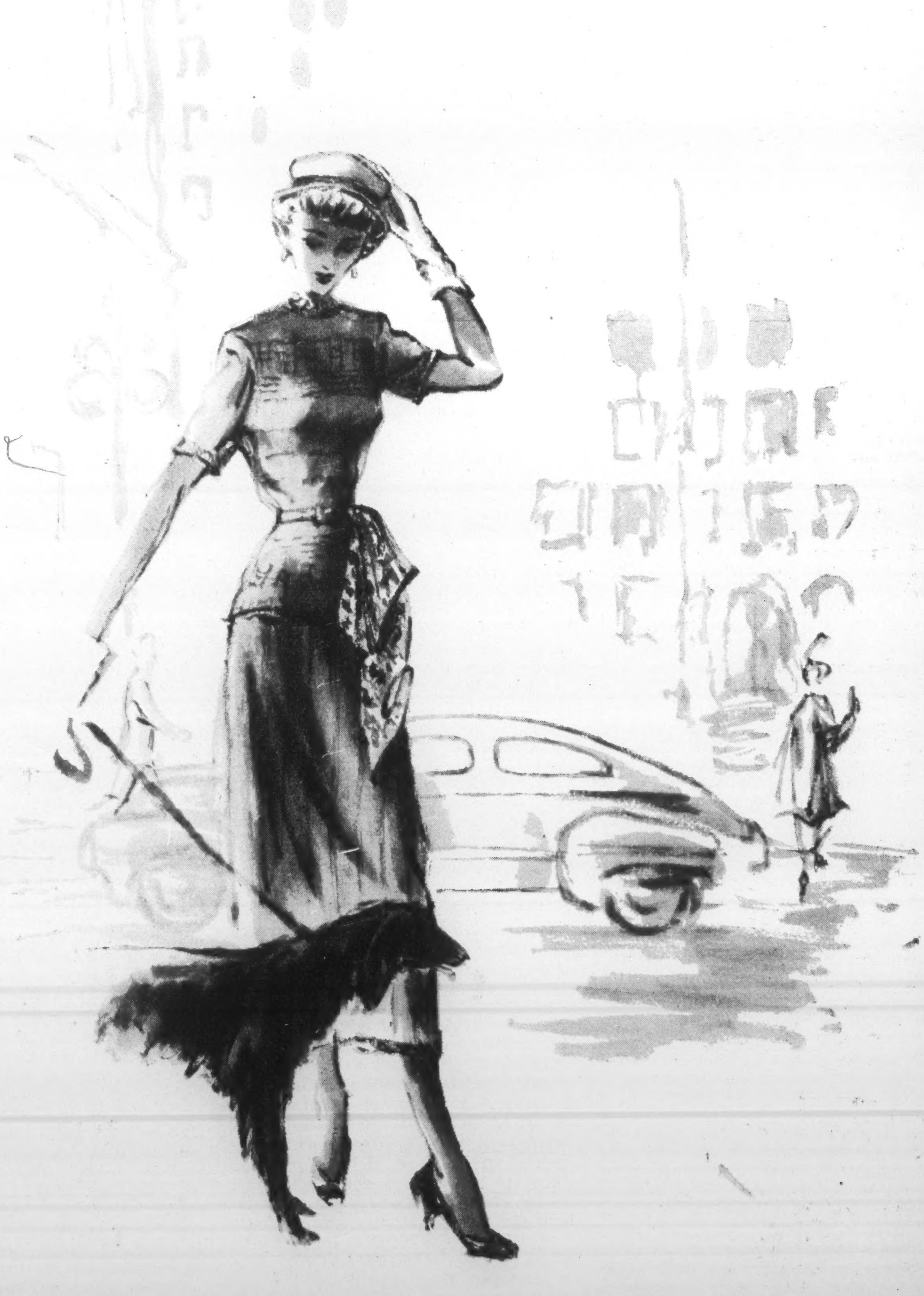

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JULY 19, 1949 *Rodney Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Payments Trouble Screens Realities Of European and Empire Trade

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Sir Stafford Cripps' ban on all non-contracted imports from the dollar area, the falling of Britain's reserves of gold and dollars and the decline of British sales in the United States are parts of the crisis seizing the trade and undermining the living standards of Europe and the Commonwealth. The spreading paralysis of payments is a symptom of the low productivity and high costs pervading the non-dollar areas.

From London, John Marston argues that any plan to ease inter-European payments problems by making more U.S. dollars available alleviates only the symptom of the disease. It merely postpones the crisis, at best it gives a breathing space. He suggests that greater trade within the Commonwealth and across European frontiers is the most important target at which to aim now.

London.

THE TRADE CRISIS that was supposed to be at least postponed by Marshall Aid until 1952 broke out suddenly in Britain with Sir Stafford Cripps' announcement that all non-contracted imports from the dollar countries were to be stopped until September. Mr. Abbott, the Canadian Minister of Finance, Mr. Snyder, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, and Sir Stafford are meeting now in London, but the feeling of desperation, the feeling of 1947 again, prevails. Britain is being forced to learn the lesson that she must live within her income.

It was inevitable that there should be an air of desperation at the Paris talks of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation. It was no less inevitable that the agreement on a new European payments scheme should be no more than a stopgap. A new payments scheme had to be devised at the last minute, which accounts for the desperation, while the radical cleavage of opinion between Britain and the Scandinavian representatives, on the one hand, and Belgium, Switzerland and some others, on the opposing side, accounted for the superficial nature of the new arrangement.

The problem of intra-European payments, the preoccupation in Paris, is only one aspect of a much wider and deep-seated economic malaise. And to see it in true perspective it must be related, not alone to the dollar problem, which is itself a reflection of a more fundamental disorder, but to the world position of trade and finance as a whole. It is this position which has provoked the periodic dollar crises of the postwar years, which has given birth to the Marshall Plan, and which is manifesting itself in a hundred ways which, if less emphasized, are no less important than the European difficulty.

The whole force of the sterling area is being brought to bear against the dollar challenge. Force is the appropriate word here, though it is realized that defensive economic acts like the clamping down of import restrictions and the stringent control of exchange are not enough.

Dynamic

The more important aspect, if a genuine solution is to be found, is the dynamic one, to earn more dollars by shipments to the U.S. and Canada of raw materials and manufactured goods from the Dominions and Colonies and from the factories of Britain herself.

The bringing together of the Commonwealth Ministers has been widely heralded as a timely recognition of the larger scope of a difficulty whose head is reared most ominously in Europe and within the context of the payments scheme which is part and parcel of Marshall Aid. Britain cannot by herself act on any major issue affecting the sterling area without the approval and cooperation of the Commonwealth countries and it will be a pity if this meeting is tied exclusively to the subject matter of dollars.

There is already much evidence to show how the concentration, which is world wide, upon the dollar gap is causing a perversion and canalization of trading policy among all the leading trading nations. It is a perversion which may have the direst results and lead to a long-term crippling of international commerce.

This evidence is by no means confined to such acts as the ban on imports from the dollar area, and the restrictions forced upon every Commonwealth country in greater or less degree, from the strict ban made by South Africa to the now relaxed measures in force in Canada.

These many restrictions, which have the effect of denying vital supplies to nourish the economic life and promote the development of the nations concerned, are serious enough, and they may have long-range influence of a damaging nature—damaging as much to the U.S.A. as to the countries themselves. But in other directions there are even more ominous symptoms.

Preoccupation with dollars has, for instance, led to a neglect of the natural development of trade between the Commonwealth countries themselves and between them and the rest of the non-dollar world. The most advanced case here is, of course, that of Britain. The British Government has declared for "outright favoritism" to industries which cater, or will promise to try to cater, for the dollar market. This favoritism is to be expressed in every main department of production, from the procurement of raw materials to the granting of guarantees under the export credits scheme.

Chancy Growth

In other words, Britain is prepared to limit the development of the major and assured export industry in order to foster the very chancy growth of new enterprise directed across the Atlantic. In lesser measure, much the same is true of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, all of whom, in varying degree and according to their nature and capacity, are exploring every means of earning dollars.

The U.S.A. is not necessarily aware of the perils of this trend; nor would she necessarily be greatly concerned if she were. It is a fortunate thing to be in the position where all the world is a suitor for your favors. But she is at least very aware of the possibilities of trouble inherent in the European situation and very concerned that they should not develop. The drain on Britain's gold (which will now be lessened by the new arrangements in Paris), the temporary ban on dollar imports, and the very sharp division between the European creditor nations, led by Belgium, and the European debtors, presents not only a threat of economic disequilibrium so profound as to grow into chaos but also represents a stultification of the aims of the Marshall program *in toto*.

It is believed that Washington has now devised a scheme for the special injection into Europe of a new supply of dollars, outside the Marshall stream, whose object will be to establish a fund sufficient to cover the total deficit between European debtors and European creditors and so make possible the convertibility of European currencies on which America's heart is set. This would be a noble gesture and one accurately designed to assuage one of the manifestations of the international sickness. But it is important to realize that it would not do more than this.

There has developed a tendency to think of financial problems *in vacuo*, as though they were unrelated to deeper economic causes. In fact, the financial problem grows out of a trade problem, and is nourished by it, growing worse on any deterioration of trade and improving as soon as the trade position begins to correct itself. Thus, while the influence which financial maladjustments may exert on the trading picture must not be ignored, it is plain that the place to start a genuine cure must be within the context of international trade and of the national prosperities which support it.

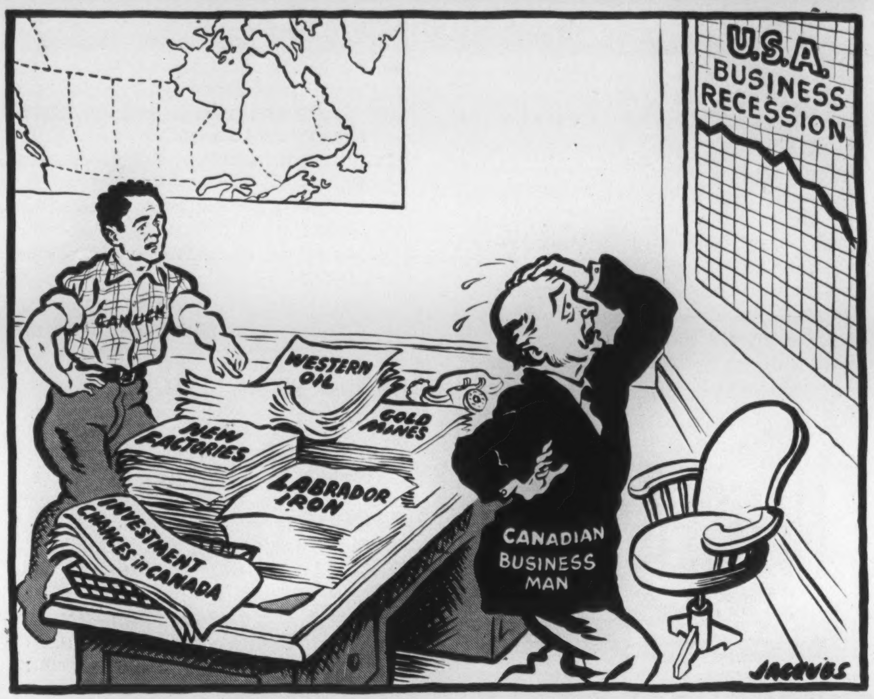
It would clearly be too much to ask of the Americans that they should adopt the only means whereby the deep cure can be effected. To do that, they would have to cast down their tariff wall to the ground and open up a flood of private and public dollar investment oversea. With troubles of their own, and with the world at large not offering the best security for investment, they could hardly be expected to go so far. Therefore, the only practicable course is to adopt such palliatives as lie more readily to hand.

Optimum

There is general agreement on the need to economize drastically on dollars and to expand shipments of raw materials and manufactured goods to America. If this narrow compass of argument can be broken and steps taken to increase trade within the Commonwealth and to develop to the optimum the natural economic powers of each Commonwealth country, without concern as to whether it has a direct bearing upon dollar earning, then a great step forward will have been taken. For the Commonwealth is not only capable of providing in due course vital subsidiary or alternative sources of supply for many of the products which now come predominantly from the dollar country, but also its total economic force can be so expanded as to make it a vastly more desirable place for the U.S.A. to shop.

This development would not cut across a parallel development of the resources of the European nations. For here there is little competition. Indeed, so complementary are the economies of the Commonwealth and Europe that the stimulation and development of one must favorably affect the other. There is, of course, no question that every economic means of swelling sales to America, and every economic means of economizing on dollar purchases, must be adopted.

Unless the U.S. embarks upon a policy by the side of which Marshall Aid would appear almost a widow's mite, these measures will be essential. But it is the natural development of resources and trade, the establishment—even within the present bilateral context of most world trade—of the greatest possible expression of the international division of labor, that the final solution lies.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Canada's Prospect Darkens

By P. M. RICHARDS

WITH the economic recession now gaining ground fairly rapidly in the United States and a new economic crisis of the first magnitude confronting Britain, most of the world this side of the Iron Curtain is feeling the effects and showing signs of becoming jittery. U. S. prices have been falling day by day, and surplus supplies of U. S. goods are now being dumped wherever markets can be found for whatever prices they will fetch, which means in markets that will admit them and which have dollars to buy with. With prices trending further downward and the general economic instability, few buyers are eager to make further commitments.

Thus the world trading atmosphere is currently one of apprehension and hesitation; to fear of the world effects of a slump in the United States has been added fear of the consequences of a possible economic breakdown in Britain, and the psychological situation, for a world hoping that economic recession will not be allowed to deepen into depression, is not a healthy one.

In Canada, general business activity and employment have held up remarkably well so far in view of the universal downmoves elsewhere, but the heavy dependence of the Canadian economy on export business and the sharp declines in Canadian exports of manufactured goods in the first four months of 1949 (as reported in the leading article on this page last week) suggest that a change for the worse is not far off. And the present U.S. surpluses of wheat and other products seem to mean that Canada will not now receive "off-shore" E.C.A. dollars; these goods on E.C.A. account will now be supplied directly from the United States. Too, the over-all decline in the volume of U. S. production of manufactured goods means lessened demand for supplies of Canadian aluminum, lumber, pulp and paper, etc.

Combined with our own large consumption of imports from the United States, this situation seems to promise a renewal of the former heavy drain on our U. S. dollar reserves, which might reasonably be expected to result in a renewal of restrictions on U.S. imports. Or, alternatively, we might devalue our dollar, to make imports less attractive and our exports more so. Now that it is politically secure for another five years, the Canadian government may be emboldened to take steps to promote economic security which it would not have taken a short time ago.

Just prior to the recent worsening of the U.S. situation and the revelation of the deterioration in Britain's position, a survey of world economic conditions by *U.S. News & World Report*, presented a picture that was not too discouraging. It indicated a world-wide economic recession but not a depression of magnitude. The prospect seemed to be that after a period of generally lowered production and rising unemployment due to the temporary catching up of supply with demand, and the minor economic troubles inevitable in such a situation, the economic trend might be expected to turn upward again, as a result of the world need for more production to take care of still unsatisfied material needs and the generally higher standards of living. A mild recession, the survey indicated, could probably be absorbed by most industrial countries without serious trouble.

Halt Aid Program?

The danger most feared abroad was that a deepening of the recession in the United States might lead that country to halt its overseas aid programs. The United States has been very generous so far, but it feels increasingly that a continuance of dollar aid now may result only in a further postponement of the real cure for Britain, which is to improve drastically her means of production and distribution so that she can again compete successfully in world trade and make herself truly self-supporting.

In view of the new alarms about the world economic trend, and concern about the United States' influence upon that trend, it should be noted that the U. S. is in a much stronger position today than she was, say, in 1929. Then there had been an enormous expansion of credit, both business and individual; instalment sales were at dizzy heights, and so was the stock market. People were over-bought and had pledged all their resources; production, at least in the United States itself, had largely over-run demand.

Today there is none of this. Bank loans, instalment sales and stock market prices are all at very moderate levels. The unsatisfied needs of industry and of individuals are still great; it is only the big rise of prices, pushed up by high production costs, that has checked consumer buying. Business and people still have large buying capacity. Domestically the United States is in good economic condition. But her citizens could become jittery about the world outlook and decide that a depression of 1930 size was ahead, in which case it might turn out that they were right.

Canada, especially with her heavy dependence on international trade, stands to be affected as much as any nation, and more than most, by the trend of events.

New Bilateral Agreements Hit Our Indian Trade

By MICHAEL YOUNG

Apart from Britain and the United States, India has been Canada's most important trading connection. But India is in the Sterling Bloc, and under pressure to conserve dollars, has concluded bilateral arrangements with Switzerland, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Finland and Hungary, which may cost Canada this valuable market.

THE TRIANGULAR trade structure built by Canada, the United States and Britain has deteriorated under the impact of Britain's dollar shortage and the inconvertability of sterling. The return of a highly competitive market in the United States has made it extremely difficult for Canada to meet her deficit in that country through her own resources.

The breakdown of this trade structure—within the framework of which Canada carried on 78 per cent of her total trade in the first quarter of this year—raises the question of Canada's other markets. In the first three months of this year, for instance, what countries made up the remaining 22 per cent of the value of Canada's total external trade, trade that was not with Britain and the United States?

For those three months Canadian trade with India was more of that 22 per cent than her trade with any other country. Apart from Britain and the United States, India has been Canada's most important trading connection since January.

The "Canada Year Book" lists 86 countries and colonies—other than the United States and the United Kingdom — with whom Canadians trade. Transactions with Indian customers accounted for 11 per cent of the trade distributed among these 86 countries.

For the three months the value of the trade was made up mostly through Canadian *sales* to India. The India Government Trade Commissioner reports that of the $30,349,000—the value of Canada's total trade with India for the three-month period—nearly $24,000,000 was made up of Indian purchases from Canadian exporters. This is an increase of nearly $20,000,000 in the value of Indian imports from Canada over their value for the same period last year.

This has occurred while Canadian exports to all countries fell by $13,200,000 from the 1948 level; India, in spite of her difficulties with hard currency countries, was trying to follow a more liberal trade policy than the West Indies, Australia and countries in Latin America—all of whom have reduced their imports from Canada.

But the substantial increase in Indian purchases from Canada cannot be expected to continue, for India is in the sterling area. Her $17,000,000 deficit with Canada was met by means of the $60,000,000 allocation she received in the past twelve months from the sterling area dollar pool. Britain, as guardian of the reserves of the whole sterling area, is determined to halt the dissipation of these dollar and gold reserves by rigid curtailment of purchases from dollar areas rather than by any more subtle—and probably less effective—methods, such as devaluation of sterling.

Purchasing Power Less

Thus India, in spite of her dissatisfaction with her present dollar allocation, is likely to find her purchasing power in dollar areas reduced still further if she elects to remain in the sterling bloc.

There are fears that the break-up of the sterling bloc will follow the dollar crisis. If the break-up occurs, it will be because a fairly large number of the countries in the bloc feel their own dollar position can be strengthened by individual, rather than collective, action. It is difficult to reach any definite conclusions about other Commonwealth countries in the bloc, or about Iceland and Eire who are also in it, but as far as India is concerned, that country has everything to gain and nothing to lose by staying with sterling.

If India withdraws from the bloc she will be left entirely on her own resources to pay for her imports from the dollar areas. She would have to rely on the export to these areas of only four principal commodities—jute, tea, rugs and vegetable oils. On the other hand, as a developing economy, she requires very heavy imports of capital goods and raw materials. It will be difficult for her to pay for these through the foreign currency earned by these exports.

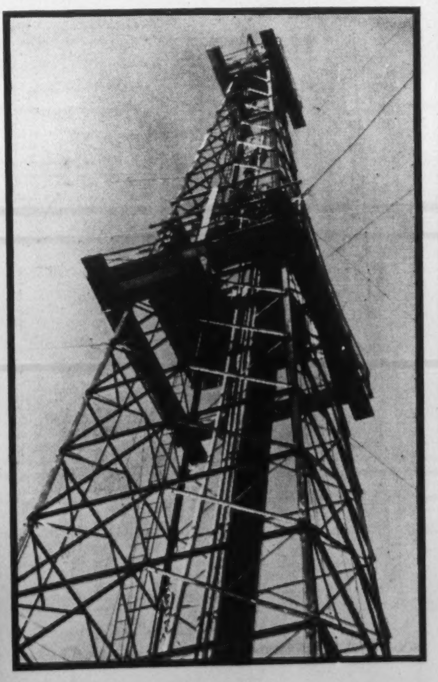
Sterling Reserves

Nevertheless India has concluded bilateral agreements with Hungary, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Switzerland and Poland. The agreement with Poland is particularly important as, through it, India will receive many goods which at present are being imported from hard currency areas: newsprint, softwood, steel constructions, pumps, machine tools, etc. Figures for the value of Indian trade with Finland through these agreements have not been disclosed, but for the other four countries, the value of India's imports will total over 135,000,000 rupees while the value of her exports to these countries will be about 39,000,000 rupees. India will thus have a deficit of about 96,000,000 rupees with these countries—about $28,000,000.

As this deficit can only be made up through India's large reserves of sterling, her dependance on a convertible sterling—indeed on a sterling which is not devalued—and on her position in the sterling area, is obvious. The tightening up of sterling bloc purchases from dollar areas is likely to cost Canada her most important trading connection outside of Britain and the United States.

India's important position in Canada's external trade is not a sudden occurrence, a flash in the pan—since 1940 India has never ranked below sixth in importance, measured in money terms, in Canada's total external trade, and recent figures indicate that the exclusion of Pakistan trade from India government statistics would not have changed this.

The possibilities of keeping the Indian market, though increased by trade figures for the first quarter of this year, are not high in view of these recent bilateral arrangements and the deterioration of sterling. All the evidence points to India following the course of the rest of Canada's sterling bloc and other soft currency customers.



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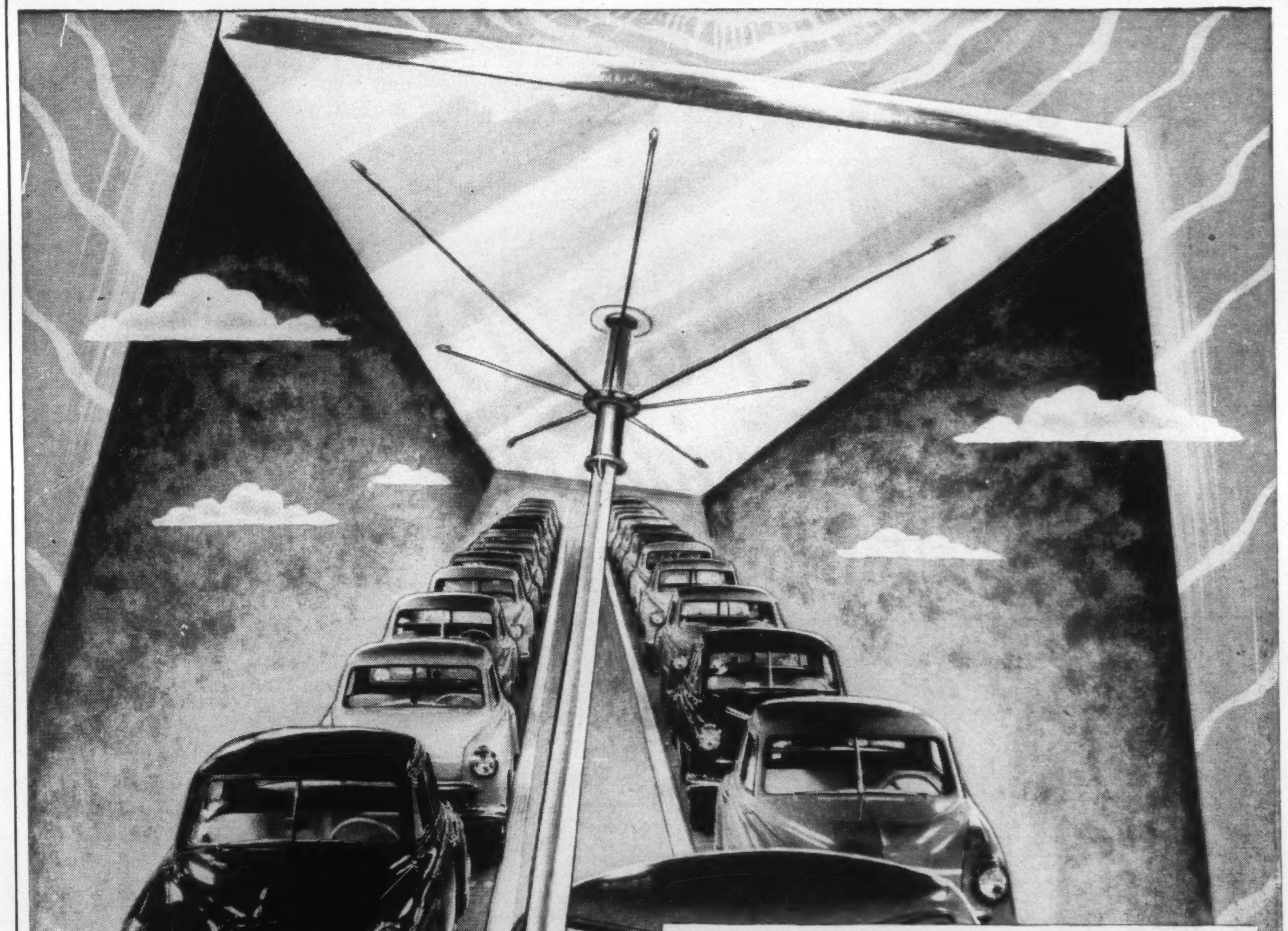

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Madsen Actively Preparing Mine To Handle Larger Mill Rate

By JOHN M. GRANT

MADSEN Red Lake Gold Mines, 11-year-old producer, in Ontario's third largest gold camp, recently completed a program of expansion, doubling capacity of the mill from 400 to 800 tons daily, promising a marked increase in production and earnings, with likelihood of an early return to the ranks of the dividend payers. The new unit, largely a duplicate of the original one, already has shown that it can handle its rated capacity. Daily tonnage has been moved up to around 600 tons, and further step-ups will be effected as fast as the mine is prepared to supply the additional ore. Little new development has been done for over a year and ore reserves, therefore, were down last year. The company, nevertheless, has reserves of over 1,166,000 tons, and these all above the 1,700-foot level, are sufficient for four years' milling at the new capacity. The higher mill tonnage will mean a corresponding rise in production, a minimum of 50 per cent at the current 600-ton rate, and the greater output will also result in a considerable increase in government cost-aid.

•

With expansion of the milling and crushing plants out of the way, Madsen Red Lake is now vigorously preparing the mine for the higher production rate, and there are still numerous ore possibilities to be explored on existing levels, along with a favorable outlook for development at greater depth. The bulk of mill feed still comes from above the seventh level, although the upper horizons are pretty well cleaned out. On the four lowest levels, one stope on the ninth and another on the 10th level are the most advanced. The bottom 11th (1,700-foot) horizon is described as the best so far, the tendency at Madsen having been for both the grade and tonnage to improve at depth. The lowest level is showing important new ore lengths both east and west beyond the limits of the main zone. The intention now is to deepen the shaft 600 feet and establish four new levels in this block of ground. Shaft sinking is to start this month and given a continuation of present ore conditions these new levels could easily provide another five years' life for the company at the capacity milling rate. While no information is available as to what lies below the present bottom horizon there is no reason to anticipate the ore does not continue downward as strong as ever, and that the company can not look forward to a long and profitable existence.

•

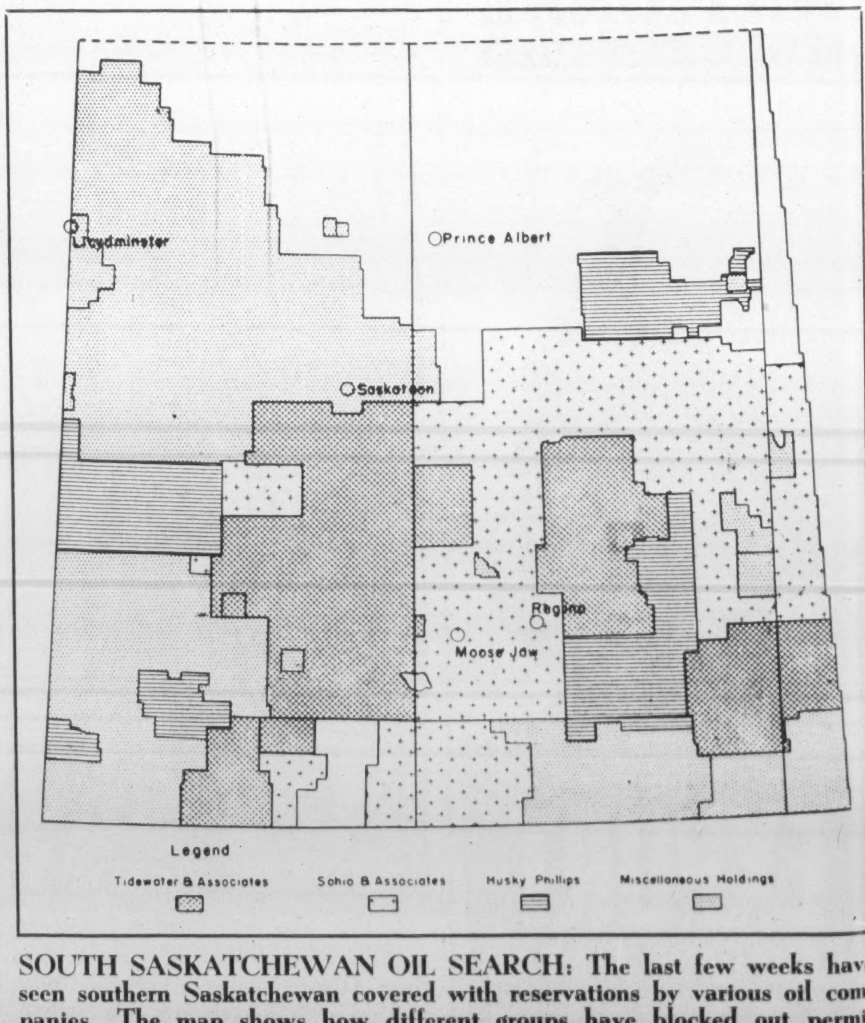
A net profit of $260,435, equal to 7.4 cents per share, was reported by Madsen Red Lake for the year ended February 28, 1949, as compared with $227,784, or 6.5 cents per share in the previous 12 months. The operating profit per ton milled was $3.12 as against $2.85. Average recovery of $8.30 per ton compared with $7.95 the year before. Estimate of benefit under government cost-aid was $70,000, equal to 46.4 cents per ton milled, or $1.967 per ounce of gold produced. Capital expenditures were abnormal, due to mill expansion, and these totalled $769,874, of which $664,882 was expended on the new 400-ton milling unit. Jos. McDonough, president, in the annual report points to the directors' decision of conserving the company's financial resources in the past year as the factor which will enable the company to bring to fruition its program initiated last year without incurring any bank loan. It may be expected that dividends will be resumed when benefits from increased production warrant. Current assets at the close of the fiscal year amounted to $872,384, against current liabilities of $236,444, leaving net working capital of $635,940, down $408,752 from the previous year's figure of $1,044,692. It is the intention of the company to change its fiscal year from the end of February to coincide with the calendar year.

•

New mill equipment is now arriving at the property of Cochenour Willans Gold Mines, also in the Red Lake camp, and the objective there is to increase milling gradually to a capacity of 350 tons daily. The present milling rate is averaging 260 to 275 tons a day, compared with 211 tons daily average during the seven months to December 31. The company hopes to have the installation completed, or nearly so, by the end of August. On a 350-ton daily milling basis and assuming present grade of ore, the company should net 22 to 25 cents per share, after taxes, W. P. Mackle, mine manager, told the annual meeting in answering a question by a shareholder. The larger capacity will allow for greater scope in development, Mr. Mackle stated, and with the new mill in operation the company would be in a position to try out new areas, re-open old workings and generally broaden development. Further, he said, with adjustments the new mill could be made to handle from 450 to 500 tons daily, although additional hoistings equipment would be required. Cochenour's operating costs per ounce today are the second lowest for any mine in Canada, according to Mr. Mackle, and he forecast even lower per ounce costs with the operation of the new mill.

•

Leitch Gold Mines, in the Beardmore area, is actively driving a crosscut from the 19th bottom level (2,875 feet) to have a look at the high grade veins, which, above the sill, maintained a profitable earning rate for the company for the past 12 years. Development is being concentrated on the lowest level, the third below the sill, and the first ore, in No. 4 vein, should be reached by the end of July. The crosscut will have 1,100 feet to go before reaching No. 1 vein, but a drift will be turned off when No. 4 vein is intersected. The confidence of Leitch directors that the high grade veins which have proven to be so consistently profit-



SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN OIL SEARCH: The last few weeks have seen southern Saskatchewan covered with reservations by various oil companies. The map shows how different groups have blocked out permit areas. Largest are Tidewater and Associates, Sohio and Associates, of U.S.

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able above the sill will develop equally well below it is partly based on study of the effect of the intrusion on the 15th level which is in places only four feet above the sill. On the 15th horizon ore lengths have totalled so far 1,080 feet, The mine has four years' reserve for the mill above the 14th level, and the 15th should add another 1½ years, above the sill. A dividend of two cents a share will be paid August 15. This year's production is expected to be at least as good as that of 1948—the second highest record—and the management anticipates no difficulty in earning the quarterly dividend of two cents per share.

•

Ontario gold mines (43) milled 837,879 tons of ore in the month of May, which was an increase of 37.35 per cent over the same month a year ago, and the highest in seven years. Total value of production was $6,707,812, as against $6,100,015 in May, 1948, and $6,482,994 in April this year. The grand total for the first five months this year was $33,001,083, as compared with $29,172,603 for the like period in 1948. Wage-earner in May totalled 13,033.

•

At the annual meeting of Little Long Lac Gold Mines shareholders were informed that ore lengths had shortened and grade decreased at depth with the result that ore showings on the deepest levels were not sufficient to warrant further shaft sinking. Deep drilling is now being carried out to ascertain if this is a local condition, and find out whether any improvement can be expected at greater depth. A long drive has been started on the 26th (3,769-foot) level to be used as a drilling base to test the main vein down to 800 feet below the level or a depth of approximately 4,500 feet from surface. The company has two chances to try before being forced to remove the upper level pillars and suspend operations at the main property, W. Samuel, president, told shareholders at the annual meeting. The pillars should provide two years of good production with a minimum profit of $150,000 per year.

•

Approval has been given by shareholders of Arjon Gold Mines to an agreement with Kerr-Addison Gold Mines which will provide for deep exploration of the former's property, and bringing it into production if development results warrant. The preliminary program is expected to require about two years to complete. Kerr-Addison undertook to commence the program when Arjon had $75,000 available, and when the firm commitment on 200,000 shares is fully taken up the company will have $87,292 on hand. Options on additional shares are designed to provide a further $90,000. The proposed work entails crosscutting on the 2,500-foot horizon of Kerr-Addison a distance of 1,600 feet to the Arjon boundary. The crosscut will then be continued into Arjon territory and such work as Kerr-Addison deems advisable will be done to look for ore occurrences. Within three months of the completion of the program, Kerr-Addison may require Arjon to turn over its claims to a new company with a capital of 3,000,000 shares. in exchange for 1,000,000 shares of the new company.

•

Production of Canadian Malartic Mines for 1948, including $74,000 government cost-aid, was $1,232,154, which was $9,345 less than the income from bullion sales the previous year. Operating costs amounted to $1,104,683. The net profit after taxes, outside exploration, depreciation and other write-offs was $62,527, equal to 1.7 cents per share, as compared with $132,919, or 3.6 cents per share in 1947. The mill expansion program and incidental additions to plant and equipment resulted in a capital expenditure of $154,399. Working capital at December 31, including supplies and securities at cost was $717,893, a reduction of $206,511 from the previous year. Development work was restricted mainly to the preparation of stopes for immediate production requirements. The expansion program increasing the milling rate to 1,250 tons per day was completed in November. Certain previously known low grade ore bodies now considered commercial due to lower unit costs were added to the probable reserves, giving 1,674,000 tons of .113 ounce ore at the year end.

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

STOCKS of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on June 23 amounted to 75,036,000 bushels compared with 80,881,000 on June 16, and 49,706,000 on the corresponding date last year.

With grain production in most world countries in 1948 exceeding or approaching pre-war levels, the stringent postwar shortage of grain is apparently at an end, states the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in its monthly review of the wheat situation. World food production and supplies during the 1948-49 year were materially higher than in the preceding year, and the grain export surplus was the largest since 1930-31.

•

Output of 11 of 16 of Canada's leading minerals moved to lower levels in April as compared with the corresponding month last year, while in the first four months of this year, production was advanced in all but four items. In the month there were gains in cement, copper, gold, iron ore, and petroleum; in the four-month period decreases occurred in asbestos, lead, lime, and silver. In both periods, the sharp fall in the production of asbestos was a result of the labor dispute.

•

Carloadings of revenue freight for the holiday week ended July 2 declined to 62,070 cars compared with 71,064 in the same week last year and 68,766 in 1947. In the first half of this year loadings totalled 1,875,721 cars against 1,934,305 in the 26 weeks of 1948 and 1,890,008 in 1947. Loadings in the eastern division amounted to 1,239,964 cars, a decline of 5.7 per cent from the same period of last year, while loadings in the western division, due to grain and oil, improved from 619,440 to 635,757 cars, or by 2.6 per cent.

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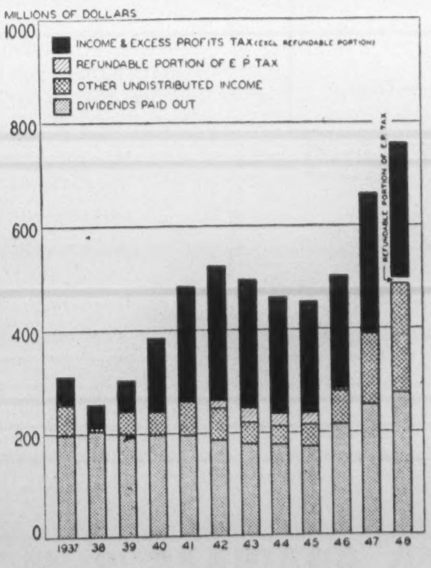

Profits in millions of dollars for 419 Canadian companies for 1937-48 are graphed above. The division of profits among dividends, taxes and undistributed profits is indicated for each of the twelve years. *Bank of Canada chart.*

Canada's reserves of gold and U.S. dollars were $991 million on April 30, 1949, $977 million on May 31, 1949, and $977 million on June 30, 1949. The comparable figure for March 31, 1949, is $1,067 million, for December 31, 1948, $998 million, and for June 30, 1948, $742 million.

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The cost-of-living index advanced from 159.5 to 160.5 between May 2 and June 1, to reach a new peak index level. The advance was entirely attributable to a rise in the food index of 3.4 points to 202.9.

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Cheques cashed against individual accounts in May moved up to $6,914,881,000 from $6,445,560,000 in the corresponding month last year.

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Claims for unemployment insurance benefits filed in local offices across Canada in May totalled 63,700, down from the April figure of 69,000, but up from the May, 1948 total of 42,300.

•

Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada were higher on July 1, amounting to 28,602,000 pounds as compared with 13,091,000 on June 1 and 16,331,000 a year ago.

•

Department store sales rose six per cent during the week ended June 25 over the corresponding week last year.

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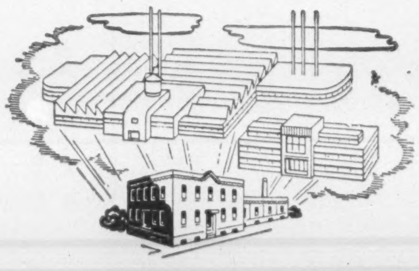

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Some Changes In The Provincial Uniform Life Insurance Act

By GEORGE GILBERT

Under the Canadian Constitution each Province has exclusive jurisdiction in the matter of "property and civil rights," which includes the right of determining what kind of insurance contracts shall be issued within its borders, what the conditions of such contracts shall be, etc.

LONG before the adoption of the Uniform Life Insurance Act, now in effect in all the Provinces of Canada except Quebec and Newfoundland, it was generally recognized that the provincial laws concerning life insurance contracts were not satisfactory. Although the main features of the insurance laws of the various Provinces were similar, there were many differences which caused much confusion as well as annoyance and litigation. As pointed out by one legal authority, "the language was often abstruse; the sections were clumsily arranged through frequent amendments; interesting for lawyers but confounding to the companies and the insuring public."

In 1921 the movement to bring about uniformity in the law pertaining to life insurance contracts throughout the country took concrete form when a draft Act was considered by the Canadian Commissioners on Uniform Legislation, the Association of Provincial Superintendents of Insurance, the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, and representatives of the fraternal benefit societies. The draft Act was further considered by the Commissioners on Uniform Legislation at their annual conferences in 1921 and 1922, and they finally adopted it at their conference in 1923. It was later approved by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association and the Association of Provincial Superintendents of Insurance.

Act Only Twice Revised

This Uniform Act came into effect in British Columbia Sept. 2, 1924; in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Jan. 1, 1925; and in Nova Scotia May 7, 1925. The first revision of the Act, like the original Act itself, required two years to be accepted and enacted in all the eight Provinces, while the second revision, which took place in 1948, was uniformly enacted in all the eight Provinces within a matter of ninety days.

Among the 1948 amendments as published in the annual report of the Ontario Superintendent of Insurance were these two additions to section 128 of the Act: "6a. 'Creditor's Group Life Insurance' means life insurance effected by a creditor on the lives of his debtors whereby the lives of the debtors are insured severally under a single contract. 9a. 'Group life insurance' means life insurance, other than creditor's group life insurance, whereby the lives of a number of persons are insured severally under a single contract between an insurer and an employer or other person contracting with the insurer."

As pointed out by the Superintendent, the majority of group life insurance policies are issued to employers covering their employees, but some other types exist, such as group insurance taken out by a union to cover its members, so that the definition of "group life insurance" is necessarily broad in its scope. He notes that the only exclusions are (1) joint life insurance where the death of one person affects the insurance of the other life or lives, which exclusion is accomplished by the use of the word "severally," and (2) creditor's group life insurance where a creditor insures the lives of his debtors and thus payment of the benefit is made to him and not to beneficiaries named by the person insured.

Definition Of "Insured"

By another amendment the definition of the word "insured" is changed to read: " 'Insured' means the person who makes a contract with an insurer." This defines the insured as the contracting party, while the former definition was regarded as confusing, particularly where the contracting party was someone other than the person whose life was insured. By another amendment the section describing when a contract is deemed to have been made within the Province is made inapplicable to contracts of group life insurance.

A new section is added to the Act, as follows: "129a. In the case of a contract of group life insurance whether made before or after the coming into force of this section—(a) the law of the place where the contract was made shall apply between the insurer and the insured; (b) the law of the place where the person whose life is insured was resident at the time his life became insured shall apply in determining the rights and status of beneficiaries and the rights and obligations of the person whose life is insured."

It is pointed out that the purpose of this section is to make it clear that the law relating to the rights of certificate holders and beneficiaries shall be governed by the law of the Province in which the life insured was resident at the time he became insured.

Contents Of Policy

Subsections 1 and 4 of section 132 of the Act are repealed and the following are substituted therefor: "(1) Every policy issued after the 1st day of January, 1925, other than a group life insurance policy, shall state the name or sufficient designation of the insured, of the person whose life is insured, and of the beneficiary, the insurance money payable, the manner of payment, the premium, and the facts that determine the maturity of the contract.

"(1a) Every group life insurance policy shall state the name or sufficient designation of the insured, the method of determining the amount of insurance on each life and the persons or classes of persons whose lives are insured, and the facts that determine the manner and time of payment of the insurance money and the amount of the premium.

"(4) Every policy which includes disability insurance shall further state what notice of disablement shall be given to the insurer. (4a) In the case of a contract of group life insurance made after the date of the coming into force of this subsection, the insurer shall issue, for delivery by the insured to each person whose life is insured under the policy, a certificate identifying the policy and stating the name or sufficient designation of the person whose life is insured, of his beneficiary, of the insurer, and of the insured, and stating the amount or the method of determining the amount of insurance and indicating any right of the person whose life is insured upon ter-

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mination of insurance upon his life under the policy."

It is regarded as necessary, in view of the difference between group insurance and ordinary insurance, to make special provision for the former in regard to contents of policies. The amendment to section 4 was necessary on account of the change in the definition of "insured." The new subsection requires a certificate to be issued in the case of each life under a group life insurance policy and prescribes the contents of the certificate.

Only some of the changes in the Act have been presented here. Other amendments will be dealt with in another article.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Are government figures available showing the assets in Canada and the liabilities in Canada of a company called the Camden Fire Insurance Association? Is this an old-established company and has it a large capitalization? Where is its head office situated, and has it a chief office in Canada?

G. H. L., Windsor, Ont.

The Camden Fire Insurance Association is an American company, with head office in Camden, New Jersey, and Canadian head office in Toronto at 320 Bay Street. It was incorporated in 1841, and has been doing business in Canada since 1930 under Dominion licence and registry. It has an authorized, subscribed and paid up capital; of $2,000,000. Latest published government figures show that at Dec. 31, 1947, its admitted assets in Canada totalled $354,514, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $186,880, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $167,634. It has a government deposit at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

BUSINESS METHODS OF CANADIAN TRUST COMPANIES—by Winslow Benson—*Ryerson*—$4.00.

THE PURPOSE of this book is to explain *how* the trust company does its work—not *what* its work is. It deals, therefore, with methods rather than functions. It is directed to young men seeking a career in trust business, and is frankly designed to stimulate their enthusiasm for this type of work.

Trust business touches the law at so many points that the subject could not be treated adequately without dealing with the law. Those spheres of the law in which a trust man must be interested are described, but the description is not presented as an authority, for as Mr. Benson states in the foreword, the book is not intended as a legal text.

CANADA YEAR BOOK (1948-1949)—Dominion Bureau of Statistics—$2.00.

THE 1948-49 EDITION of the Canada Year Book, the official statistical annual, contains an up-to-date account of the natural resources of the Dominion and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, its demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, national accounts and public finance, education, labor, and so on.

This new edition, which extends to 1,300 pages, has been thoroughly revised. In addition to the regular chapter material there are several special articles dealing with the physical geography of the Canadian western Arctic, the climate of Canada, the contribution to science made by the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory, and the chemical industry in Canada.

ECONOMICS: AN INTRODUCTORY ANALYSIS—by Paul A. Samuelson—*McGraw-Hill*—$4.95.

PAUL A. SAMUELSON, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is one of America's foremost mathematical economists — a new, comprehensive text by him might be too highly mathematical for general use. But on the contrary, his new "Economics" is a simply written exposition of the fundamental tenets of the most modern kind of economic thinking. Designed to serve as a first text for a survey course in economics, it is admirably suited to the general reader, particularly to the reader who has studied economics many years ago and now wants to find out how the subject has changed.

Professor Samuelson makes the concept of national income, rather than the particular problems of the individual firm, his central point of reference and his coordinating idea. Each chapter is pretty much a self-contained exposition of a problem; the chapter on labor economics stands out for its common sense and its simple statement of the issues as the economist sees them.

"Economics; An Introductory Analysis" is likely to be one of the standard texts of the future, and one of the most useful guides to action for the businessman.

SURVEY OF INDUSTRIALS—*Maclean-Hunter*—$2.00.

THIS is the twenty-third annual edition of the publication. Previous editions appeared under the name "Financial Post Survey of Corporate Securities", the scope and coverage of the current edition, however, have not been changed.

This edition reports on some 1,500 companies which includes a wide variety of industries: manufacturing, public utilities, steamships, merchandising, banks, investment companies, railways, and trust and loan companies. Company reviews give attention to earnings, balance sheet position and dividend payments, and include many former private and family corporations which have recently, for the first time, offered securities to Canadian investors.

WORLD IN TRANSITION—by G. D. H. Cole—*Oxford University Press*—$6.00.

THIS BOOK is offered as a "guide to the shifting political and economic forces of our time." Until August, 1948, the author was adding and amending material to keep pace with changes in current world history. The result is a very topical book. Facts—and opinion—are given behind such issues as full employment, the right to work, the problem of population change and migration, international investment and the Bretton Woods Agreement, social systems under Russian communism and the British Labor government.

The major crises and events of recent times—the zones of occupation in Germany, the Palestine problem, the Marshall Plan, the changing role of U.S. foreign policy, etc. receive a thorough analysis which commands the reader's interest. Moreover, the factual text, supplemented with an index of 71 tables and charts, and the description of the background and functions of the major international organizations, make "World in Transition" valuable as a reference volume.

The Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial General Insurance Company of Mexico, having ceased to carry on business in Canada, will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release, on the fourth day of July, 1949, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance, and that any insurance company opposing such release should file its opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance on or before the fourth day of July, 1949.

Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this 28th day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

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Business Briefs

IN 1948 the New York Life Insurance Company, which commenced business in 1845 and which started operations in Canada in 1868, sold new life insurance to the amount of $857,719,600, which is $335,000 greater than the amount sold in 1947, while over $200,000,000 was paid to policyholders and beneficiaries, compared with $196,798,797 in the previous year. Assets totalled $4,448,369,759 at the end of 1948, showing an increase for the year of $214,185,161, while the surplus over reserves and all liabilities was $266,505,885, compared with $231,118,724 at the end of 1947. Insurance in force totalled $9,539,584,229, showing an increase for the year, of $475,979,615. Provision for 1949 dividends to policyholders is $45,741,294, compared with $37,151,312 in 1947. Insurance in force in Canada totalled $133,964,418 at the end of 1948, compared with $131,110,778 at the close of the previous year.

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IN THE annual report of Pan American Airways Corp., Juan Trippe, president, reported to stockholders that gross revenues of $145,216,000 and estimated net earnings of $4,590,000, after federal income taxes of $2,940,000 were recorded for the year 1948. Estimated net income for 1947 was $2,960,000. The estimated net income for 1948 is after reserving $1,000,000 against estimated 1948 revenues for the transportation of United States mail, and represents a return of approximately 5 per cent on the company's average investment.

Earned surplus as of December 31, 1948, is reported as $17,899,000 after payment, on June 21, 1948, of the company's 28th dividend, which totalled $1,532,000.

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THE ANNUAL REPORT of Standard Radio Ltd. for the year ended March 31, 1949, informs shareholders that revenues of the operating company, Rogers Radio Broadcasting Co. which operates radio station CFRB in Toronto, have been maintained at an increasing level, and notwithstanding additional expenditures, net earnings have been maintained satisfactorily. Dividends received from this subsidiary during the year amounted to $75,812, bond interest to $10,500 and with expenses and income taxes aggregating $6,598, the net profit of Standard Radio Ltd. for the year under review was $79,714, or 37c per share on the Class "A" and "B" stock.

Balance sheet of Standard Radio Ltd. at March 31, last, shows a cash position of $22,423 and current liabilities of $2,327. Investments in subsidiary companies are carried at a cost of $320,305.

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CONSOLIDATED NET profits of General Bakeries Ltd. for the year ended April 6, 1949, are reported at $62,363, or 24.9c a share, compared with $41,614, or 16.6c a share, for preceding fiscal year. Earnings from operations are higher at $294,084, with $165,658 provided for depreciation, $25,536 for bond interest and $40,526 for income taxes.

During the year bank loans were reduced by $100,000 and the third annual maturity of $40,000 first mortgage serial bonds was paid. Capital expenditures aggregated $75,986 and earned surplus at April 6, last, totalled $216,776.

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THE FORMAL opening of the new Nash Motors plant at Toronto is scheduled to take place early in 1950 at which time the program to equip the plant is expected to be completed. The plant was purchased in 1946 from the Ford Motor Co. of Canada which, under lease agreement, continued to occupy it. Earlier this year, Ford moved its main operation to a new Toronto plant and will complete removal of remaining equipment in September.

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CONSOLIDATED net profits of Standard Chemical Co. for the year ended March 31, 1949, are reported at $631,436. compared with $562,075 for the previous fiscal year. Provision for depreciation and amortization is 31 per cent higher at $172,327, than for the previous year. Provision for income taxes amounts to $118,000.

The ratio of current assets to current liabilities at March 31, 1949 is 4.24 to 1. Shares in other companies, including Dominion Tar and Chemical Co. which have a market value of $5,772,000, are carried at $5,347,172.

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NEGOTIATIONS have been completed by Capitol Records of Canada, Ltd. with Capitol Records, Inc. of Hollywood, California to manufacture and distribute Capitol products in Canada. Pressing facilities and equipment taken over from Regal Records Ltd. enables the company to go into immediate production. Extensive plant expansion is now under way for complete production of the Capitol Record line by early fall.

For the present time, only standard 78 r.p.m. Capitol records will be made in Canada. 45 r.p.m. and the company's new Telefunken classical catalogue will be made in both standard and slow-play records later in the year.

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Appointment

THOMAS S. ADAMS has been appointed manager of the new Nash Motors plant at Toronto. Mr. Adams, who was educated in Toronto, has returned this year after twenty years service with the Ford Motor Co. of India.

NO MISTAKING what the function was all about when a recent anniversary dinner was held to honor Sir Thomas Beecham. This giant replica was a reminder of the many recordings he had made.

T O D A Y W E L I V E I N A G R E A T E R C A N A D A

New Signs in the Sky...

A distant hum and a flashing streak in the outer sky announce another exciting Canadian achievement—a new jet plane designed and built by Canadians—one more example of the meteoric advances made by Canadian skills and manufacturing abilities.

In Canada, too, giant airliners, which have won international recognition, are now being built for the world's air routes of today and tomorrow.

Today our production—both in extent and variety—has attained heights undreamt of even ten years ago, creating new opportunities in every field of activity for the talents and enterprise of young Canadians.

1939 1949

Increase of air traffic: today Canada's commercial aircraft carry more than four times the number of passengers and three times the amount of mail they did in 1939.

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"Countless New Opportunities..."

"I sometimes find it hard to realize the extent and rapidity of our plant's growth. It has all been based, of course, upon the tremendous expansion of Canadian industry in general, which has created countless new opportunities in every field of activity for the energy and enthusiasm of young Canadians." —*says* HARRY J. SEHL *of Kitchener.*

The development of Sehl Engineering is a typical Canadian success story. Only 14 years ago, Mr. Sehl, with one assistant, began operating a small tool and die shop in Kitchener. Its expansion has been spectacular, with new lines of production added, new departments established and new plants built. Today the company, with 90 employees, is fast becoming one of the leading metal producing concerns in the country.